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A NOTE OF WARNING

RAISED BY A NORTH CAROLINA SOCIALIST.

Housing of Rosy Pictures Describing Southern Labor Conditions—Awful Degradation That Prevails Instead—A Lesson the Working Class Should Heed.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Feb. 7.—Just now northern capitalist papers are publishing glittering accounts of the happy conditions under which the mill workers of the south perform their daily toil.

One paper stated that there would never be any labor troubles south of Mason and Dixon's line. The reason given was that the old chivalric Spirit of the South still prevails, and the thoughtful care once bestowed upon chattel labor, survives in the humane conditions Southerners are introducing into the industrial world, which is being rapidly developed here at the present time.

It was pointed out that the mill owners, in their anxiety for the welfare of the children of their employes, had established schools at their own expense, in places where the State had refused to maintain them. The establishment of savings banks by the companies for the "workers' benefit," the founding of churches, the lovely homes built upon beautiful hills, and rented to the workers at a trivial sum, these and many more "benefits" were dwelt upon and lauded to the skies.

According to one account, the workers of the Asheville Cotton Mills occupy handsome cottages upon hills, the beauty of which, induced Mr. Vanderbilt to build a grand mansion here. In order to further convey the idea of how lucky is the lot of these workers it was pointed out that many wealthy persons, whose health was wrecked in the mad pursuit of wealth, resorted hither to pay for that which the mill hands enjoyed for nothing—health in the "land of the skies." Wages are reported as higher than in like industries in the North, and the cost of what Northern folk would think luxurious living, is put at a ridiculously low figure.

So much stuff of this character has gone forth that is is about time a note of warning was sounded.

Labor under capitalism here, is worse than any other place I ever saw. Instead of caring for the interests of the children of their employes, the facts are, that the mill owners all over the South have been instrumental in defeating every bill to prohibit child-labor—bills at that which put the age limit at TWELVE YEARS. The mill owners have defeated every plan to extend the public school system into the towns they are building up, the reason being, that as they are the chief tax-payers, they do not wish to bear that burden. They compromise with the legislature by "promising" to establish schools themselves. And so it is with all the other "benefits."

The South is being developed by Northern capital and all the talk of Southern chivalry is pure rot.

Southern chivalry is working itself into degradation under the domination of Northern capitalists who, as did their compeers in ante-bellum days—outdo the Southerner in brutality.

The fairy tales going the rounds of the Northern press are for the purpose of luring labor here. As a warning to those who may be influenced to come South, let me describe the actual conditions of the mill worker as it may be witnessed in this place.

To begin: I may say I have not seen such an ugly picture of degradation, humiliation and ignorance in the human race in the Silesian district, where weaving and spinning is the main support of a whole province. Nay, not in that part of the old country where the play, "The Weavers" had its origin, are the people so degenerated, ignorant and down-trodden as here. No, not even in Russia, where we sent food in the time of hunger and pestilence are conditions as bad as those of the poor wage-slaves of the cotton mills in North Carolina.

I will let a man speak whose reputation for honesty has never been attacked or questioned.

He said:

"I took up my residence among these cotton mill workers, in one of the cheap boarding houses, and I found the conditions prevailing among the mill workers to be worse than anything I could have imagined."

"Had I acted upon impulse I could have tarred and feathered and driven from the town those responsible for the conditions, but I realized that that would accomplish nothing. The capitalist system must be overthrown; getting rid of an individual capitalist would not mend matters."

"The first whistle blows in the morning at 4.20 to arouse the people; the second blows at 5 and the third, which calls to work at 6.20, for grown people and children alike. The whistle to stop work is at 6.20 p. m. for all in the mills, with only twenty minutes for dinner.

"The wages are as follows:

"Children often under ten years, for twelve hours work, twenty cents, after they have learned certain work before that they do not receive anything, or, if anything, very little, maybe ten cents per day.

"Now, these are not colored people, nor children of colored people, but the children of the proud Southrners, whose fathers belonged to the Confederate armies.

"The men receive from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per day; women from thirty-five to sixty-five cents per day. Piece work as follows:

"Spinners receive from ten to twelve and one half cents a side, according to quality of the goods; weavers from sixteen to twenty-five cents a cut. Heavy fines are deducted from the workers for damages done to the goods, as a knot in the thread or missing threads, etc. The highest wages a man can make who is an expert in his line is $1.25 a day, but they are few, and they are considered the flower of the army of wage-slaves. Seldom does a man earn higher than seventy-five cents per day, and women forty-five cents."

"After they are through with their day's work they come "home" at night not only tired, but worn out and drop down too played out to eat."

"As you meet them going and coming, they look haggard and worn, without any ray of hope in their eyes. I never in my life saw such a hopeless people as these mill workers. God may have mercy on their masters. I could not, my heart aches for these beasts of burden and shame to their masters who are living in luxury upon the wealth they stole from these people."

The cotton mills are located near the river, the lowest and marshiest land of this part of the country. The mill is a long two story building employing some 400 hands, all white people with the exception of porters and helpers.

"These people are extremely illiterate and nothing is done to bring them to a better condition, the only thing the mill owners countenance are the orthodox churches where services are held every Sunday, and the old doctrine of being submissive to the master is taught; of course the heaven is promised in return."

The "houses" of these workers are also located near the river and belong mostly to the company, they have from two to three rooms, are built out of the commonest kind of lumber and in the old country and in the North, these homes would be considered poor stables for cows or horses. These houses are near the freight depot where they they range the engines, and the smoke which arises from the engines is frightful, because only soft coal is burned."

The rent for the houses is from $3 to $5 per month. I would not give $10 for one for a year.

Wages are paid every two weeks, and of course the amount of money kept from these poor slaves for two weeks amounts—if we only allow for each $4 per week to $3,200 in the two weeks which the company uses in its bus ness. If the workers need anything in the grocer's line before pay day, they go to the office and get an order to the store, of course the store is not a company store!

To an outsider who comes here to stay any time the influence of this place is indescribable, you feel as if moving about in a hideous nightmare.

As you look in the faces of these down trodden people—and you don't see human faces—you see the face of a beast of burden, with haggard jaws, eyes sunk deep in their heads, and coughing most of the time.

Of course these poor wretches will never strike; they are beyond hope, they are always in debt, and so great is their fear of discarge, or the displeasure of the bosses, that it takes a long time to gain their confidence; they shun the "outsider" for fear of friendliness bringing them trouble.

I well may call to their brother wage-slaves of the North and to all who are still in a better condition, WORKINGMEN UNITE NOW; DON'T WAIT TILL YOU HAVE LOST YOUR MANHOOD ALTOGETHER; unite in the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, before it is too late. Now is the time to strike for economic freedom, use the ballot, the only means by which you can free yourselves. Join the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party and a true Union—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; all other roads lead to your own undoing.

S. L. P. VIGILANT.

MODERN SLAVE TRADE.

Negroes Deported to Hawaiian Cane Fields Arrive in a Pitiable Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 10.—Advices from Honolulu state that every American steamer arriving from San Francisco brings several hundred Porto Rican negro laborers for the cane fields of the islands. On the steamer City of Pekin there were 400 Porto Ricans and 30 negroes from Alabama. Of the Porto Ricans, many died on the way, and on arrival many were too sick to be removed. The able bodied ones were put on island steamers from the dock of the Pekin and rushed off to the plantations without being allowed to land in Honolulu. On the way across the continent the immigrants suffered a great deal from the cold, as they had hardly any clothes to wear. The recruiting agents having the furnishing of the laborers for Hawaiian plantations, have contracted to ship 5,000 Porto Ricans and 10,000 negroes there in the next two years.

Orders have been received from Washington to proceed at once with the registration of naturalized Chinese. Everyone must be photographed and registered, and a complete record of each individual kept.

A WOMAN COAL BREAKER

WORKS AS A MAN TO FEED HUNGRY CHILDREN AND SICK HUSBAND.

A Story of Rare Courage and Great Poverty—Fingres Cut and Bruised by Coal While Picking—Also Labored 17 Days Loading Cars in Another Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 10.—A hat struck off, a cry of pain, a tumbling of luxuriant hair over rough clad shoulders and a burst of bitter tears brought out a story yesterday of rare courage and endurance on the part of a woman. These happenings revealed that one who was thought to be a boy, and who had worked for several weeks with two hundred boys amid the dust and the grime of a big breaker, is really a woman. Mrs. Mary Ballonino is a woman or forty and married, yet she worked as a man. It was for the sake of her little children, hungry at home, and for her husband, who is sick and not able to earn enough to buy his medicine.

Mrs. Ballonina, because of blue eyes and fair skin, has been able readily to pass for a boy. Two weeks ago there come to Foreman Howard, of the Erie No. 6 breaker, at Pittston, one who seemed a slight lad. He was in rough overalls and wore a big slouch hat that was pulled low over the eyes. He asked for work in the breaker and was given it at sixty-five cents a day of nine long hours. Day after day the supposed boy took his place on the worn bench and with back bent over the chutes and slender fingers being cut and bruised by the coal, picked out the slate from the tumbling lumps. Sometimes pieces of slate went past and the eager eyed foreman brought his stick down over the small shoulders and threatened discharge if the work were not better done.

Boys in the breaker could not get the newcomer to associate with them. At noon she sat apart, and after work she disappeared up the road as quickly as possible. The boys jeered and pelted her. Yesterday in rough teasing of their companion some of them knocked off the strange "boy's" hat, and concealment was at an end.

Mrs. Ballonina lives with her husband and four little children at a small place three miles from the breaker. She walked the distance through the heavy snows each day.

Before working in the breaker she labored for seventeen days loading cars in another mine. Her strength gave out and she had to give this up. There as a laborer she had earned $1.50 a day.

What she is going to do now she does not know, for Foreman Howard discharged her. There is no place in mine work for women.

PORTCHESTER SOCIALISTS

Hold an Open Meeting, Which is Addressed by Arthur Keep.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The local section of the Socialist Labor Party held a meeting this afternoon at Park Hotel Hall. The speaker of the afternoon was Arthur Keep of New York, who took as his subject, "Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party."

Mr. Parker acted as chairman and introduced Mr. Keep in a few well chosen words.

The address of the speaker was particularly timely, in view of the fact that within the last month or two several persons alleged to be Socialists have spoken at public meetings here, and had left the impression that Socialism was some kind of a belief to which people had to be converted. In their speeches they had used long words and alliterative phrases, leaving those who listened in the dark as to whether they were advertising a new kind of automobile or canvassing for buyers for books.

Mr. Keep's speech was a plain presentation of facts that did not require any signing of articles of faith upon the part of his hearers, as a prerequisite to an understanding. He disavowed any beliefs whatsoever, but discussed the question from the standpoint of a knowledge of facts, choosing as illustrations, homely things and incidents.

That the address had a good effect in partly clearing the atmosphere, and in placing Socialism where it belongs, not in the domain of belief, but the domain of knowledge is admitted on all sides.

A Knit Goods Trust.

A giant knit goods trust is well under way, and it is said that articles of incorporation will be filed in New Jersey in a few days. The corporation is to be capitalized at $25,000,000.

In the combine will be about eighty firms now doing business in Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Amsterdam, Little Falls, and other points along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers. Attorney H. J. Speck or Troy is conducting the legal end of the combination. Nearly all of the large concerns in Cohoes are interested in the enterprise.

The W. H. Rowe plants in Troy, in which one of ex-Senator Murphy's sons is a partner, it is said will not enter the organization. Some of the leading concerns to join the combine are the Rob Roy Company and the Peter McCarthy interests in Troy, Ford & Pynes, George W., Frederick W. and Charles H. Kavanaugh of Waterford and Cohoes. An attempt was made to form a similar trust about a year ago, but it was unsuccessful. Now matters have so progressed that the combination seems assured.

KANGAROOS RAIDED.

Pushed by Demands on Their Funds, They Violate the Law and Are Caught.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Aurora, better known as Kangaroo, Hall, located at 185 Union street, was raided by the police Sunday afternoon. Aurora Hall is the home of the Sick and Death Benefit and singing societies of this city, and was one of the most important supports of the Volkszeitung corporation. Nine kegs of beer were seized. The 'alte genossen" were in a terrible state of excitement, as a consequence. The raid has been expected for some time, for the Kangaroos were hard pushed for funds, owing to the numerous appeals for money issued by the above corporation, and its many hangers-on, such as Harrman, Vall, Allman, etc., so desperate chances were taken. Two men were arrested as a result of the methods resorted to. They are August Meyer, who it is alleged acted as bartender and G. F. Ungerweiss, who was engaged, it is said, in selling tickets which could be cashed at the bar. The men are charged with violating the Sunday liquor laws and are out on bonds.

The police say that they found eight or ten men drinking at the bar when they went in. They saw that many of those who were drinking were not members of any of the clubs which meet in the Hall.

The police believed that the bar was becoming more or less public on Sundays and decided to make the raid.

The bag which held the bar tickets is in the custody of the police. The tickets are blue and the police say they sold at the rate of six for 25 cents.

The tickets are marked with the letters A. M. C., which is understood to mean, "Good for one beer."

The police caried the stuff seized at the raid to the Central station in an express wagon. There were nine full kegs of beer, one keg which was nearly empty, four bottles of whiskey and three bottles of wine.

There is now a wailing and gnashing of teeth in Kangaroodom.

BENEFIT SOCIETY IN COURT.

Suit Brought Againt the W. S. & D. B. Fund in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The suit brought by Henry Brandt against the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America, will be called before Judge Lewis in the District Court to-morrow.

The organization which was originally intended as a workingman's fraternal insurance society, to which purpose its operations according to its charter should have been confined, has been used by the Kangaroos to bolster up sick and dying papers. Needless to say there are some of the members who insist that the organization shall be held to the field of its chartered objects.

Brandt sues for $100 he claims for sick benefits. The society repudiates the claim and insist that Brandt with nine others was expelled from the organization and has not since been entitled to a share in its beneficiary fund. Brandt joined the society five years ago and became a first-class member with all its rights and privileges. Early in April Brandt who resides on Butler street, was taken ill and sent in a claim for his nine dollars a week benefit. Brandt had collected one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents when payment was stopped and he was informed that he had been expelled and the local branch re-organized. There remained eleven weeks' benefit which was denied in consequnce of expulsion and hence the suit and the exposure of the warfare that has raged within the organization for several months.

The following, besides Henry Brandt have also been expelled.

Julius Brandt, August Holznagel, Richard Patschy, Max Blumenstengel, William Mehlhorne, Hugo Pelka, Edward Voelkel and Carl Handschuh.

Brandt insists that his claim shall be adjudged in court and declares that his action has not in any way invalidated the contract of the organization. The society has its headquarters in New York city. Lawyer Hunziker began the suit and immediately attached $125 of the funds of the local branch deposited in the Paterson National bank.

WORKING FOR THE FESTIVAL.

S. L. P. Comrades Determined That on March 17 All Previous Records Shall Be Broken.

The comrades throughout the country are buckling down to the work of making the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held in Grand Central Palace on March 17, the greatest affair yet conducted by the party. Besides the sale of tickets for the concert and ball, the Grand Bazaar, will be an important source of income. Donations sent to Miss Katie Pryor, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, will be disposed of by the Ladies Auxiliary to the best advantage.

Comrades everywhere should solicit advertisements for the March 17 issue of the DAILY PEOPLE which will consist of 100,000 copies. Rate for ads $1 per inch and single column.

A great amount of work must be done at this end of the line before the date set for the Festival. Therefore do not delay sending in matters pertaining to the event.

BUNCOING THE WORKER.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY ADOPTS NEW PLAN.

Will "Better" the Workers' Condition by Intensifying The Exploitation—Built Town at Workers' Cost—Derives Considerable Revenue Therefrom.

WILMERDING, Pa., Feb. 9.—The Westinghouse Air Brake Company is preparing a scheme whereby it can intensify the exploitation of its wage-slaves. The plan is along the lines of those in operation at Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, and which were shown up in the DAILY PEOPLE a few weeks ago.

When Wilmerding was first built and the Westinghouse works moved there, the employees were made to pay the cost.

The company owned all the land, built the houses and sold them to the workers. Those who rent do so mostly from the land agent of the Westinghouse Company.

The town, which is entirely dependent on the works, contains a population of 6,000 or 7,000, so that the company's revenue from this source alone is considerable.

Houses are rented under Westinghouse rules. The leases are of the closest character and provide for a system of inspection by the owners, prohibit the use of any other fuel than gas, and provide for electricity as illuminant. Westinghouse Light Company, Westinghouse Water Company and several other strictly Westinghouse corporations furnish the necessities for the town.

The company, in sequestering its employees, thought it had safeguarded itself against labor troubles.

But, alas, for the company's peace of mind, even in the prison house called Wilmerding there are men who dare to kick.

The cause of the kicking is that in the Westinghouse works the science of production has been carried to the point where the man has become purely an assistant to the machine. Labor-saving machinery has displaced skilled mechanics and made the machine tender the principal employee. Piece work on machines is driving men crazy, and causing them to be dissatisfied.

Piece work in the shops has entirely displaced day laborers. Every man has his own particular piece of an air brake to make, and he works at this day in and day out, at so much per dozen, year after year. One man has been engaged for fifteen years in turning out little bits of brass for the stop cocks of the air brake. He makes nine hundred of them every day. He knows that it requires just nine hundred of those bits of brass to be made every day to sustain his family. Life has nothing else for him from day to day but the turning out of his task, and as time goes on the machine is speeded up or further improved, so that he must increase the output or get out, and leave his partly paid for home behind him, for once out of the works there is no other employment to be had here.

Yet, in spite of the Damocles sword that threatens them, the men are kicking, and the echoes of the Socialist Labor Party's agitation rolling out from Pittsburg are listened to with attention. Thus it is the company has called a temporary halt, in its march over the bodies of its employees, to the bloodthirsty goal for more profits. The company is alarmed at the murmurs and rumors of trouble to come. To counteract it, and at the same time get profits as before, the officers of the company have decided to adopt the workers' betterment bunco game. The company all along maintained a Y. M. C. A. institution here, but the workers did not take to it, it was paronized chiefly by the clerks of the company.

John P. Gavit of "The Commons" in Chicago, one of those "social settlements," where certain emasculated creatures train jackals for the capitalist class, has been employed at Wilmerding as secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Gavit is to make a thorough study of the situation and report to the company what is needed for the social "betterment" of the town.

For months he has been at work. He thinks he has discovered the cause and he is now engaged in arranging for carrying out the plan of improvement which he has formed.

The first step in the plan is the organization of the Westinghouse Social Union, which is now under way. The Westinghouse Social Union will be an organization composed of residents of Wilmerding and all the section of country about the town which is depedent on the Westinghouse works. It will be the main, or parent, organization, and from it will grow musical clubs, art clubs, literary clubs, athletic clubs and all manner of social organizations, which will be under the control of the main body.

A handsome club house will be provided for the association and rooms will be furnished in it for the various branches. There will be a large theatre and general meeting hall with a spacious dancing floor, and an armory and drill room for the Westinghouse military company, which is now in process of formation. A cafe will be a prominent feature of the club house, and an effort will be made to give the workingmen something which will successfully combat with the saloons of the town, which is all a bluff; the company can get rid of the saloons easily enough. There will be night schools, kindergartens, play grounds for children, athletic grounds and every form of amusement. In the season there will be entertainments of different kinds, lectures, art shows, etc., to attract the lovers of these amusements.

The organizaion is to be practically selfsustaining. As yet the Westinghouse Company has made no offer as to what it proposes to do. Mr. Gavit's orders so far are simply to study the situation and suggest a remedy. It is understood, however, and there is no hesitancy on the part of the company in allowing it to be understood, that Mr. Gavit's plans for reform will be carried out.

After the company buncos the workers out of fees to make their scheme self-sustaining, they will work the same game in the shop. They will bunco them out of more work for less pay, as we read in the DAILY PEOPLE has been done elsewhere.

The state of affairs here furnishes one lesson, that supplements the experience of those people who went to Ruskin and like colonies, it is this: So long as the capitalist system remains neither capital nor labor can flee from the conflict nor the consequences. Wherever they attempt it, sooner or later they are overtaken by the class struggle, that Nemesis of the capitalist system. T. C. S.

CHILD LABOR RESTRICTION.

A Mild Measure in South Carolina Overwhelmingly Defeated.

The indefinite postponement in the South Carolina House, by a vote of 66 to 32, of a mild bill for the restriction of child labor is thought to end all attempts at legislation of this character in the present session. The bill provided for a gradual elimination of infant labor, none under ten years to be employed after May next, none under eleven after May, 1902, and none under twelve after May, 1903. This and other child labor measures had been considered in long hearings by committees. They were advocated by many representative men of the State, and some of the mill operatives had the courage to appear in their favor. The press of the State was heartily in favor of the bills. Opposition came from the mill-owners, who argued that to impose restrictions in South Carolina would cripple the cotton-mill industry by driving the parents to adjacent states which will not have such a law. In the House the bill was condemned by its opponents as being class legislation. It was also said to be unnecessary, and much stress was laid upon the fact that mills in three cotton manufacturing centers of the State now restrict child labor and compel attendance at schools supported by the mill companies, the fact that children in a hundred other mills need protection being slighted. To salve its conscience, the House passed a resolution for a committee to investigate child labor in cotton mills.

SWINDLING THEM.

Negroes Promised Good Homes in Liberia.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9.—One of the many swindles perpetrated on colored men by crooks of their own race has just come to light in this town. It was worked in this way: A number of glib tongued gentlemen of smooth appearance and dress set up an office here in which was launched the Liberian Colonization Society. The gentlemen running the colonization scheme induced large numbers of negroes to pay a certain sum weekly from July 1st, 1900 to February 1st 1901, on the promise that they would then be transported to Liberia, where they would have beautiful homes, high wages, and very little work to do.

A large number of negroes nibbled at this bait, and the frauds reaped a golden harvest. Some of the wiser ones amongst the dupes started an investigation recently and found that all the capital that the company possessed was one thousand dollars, although they were authorized to make it one million. Some further injury developed the fact that the whole thing was a swindle, whereupon the treasurer of the company was arrested. The ship that was to carry these negroes was never chartered, and the only attempt made to ship the men occurred last month when sixteen men were shipped via. New York.

The swindled negroes are very indignant and threaten to push the case as far as possible.

This Liberian swindle is a hardy annual. The religious reformers have worked it nearly to death; this latest gang has killed the scheme for good.

Capitalist Bravery—By Proxy.

Employer (to clerk who has been sent to collect money)—Well, what did he say?

Clerk—That he would break every bone in my body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again!

Employer—Did he? Then go back at once and tell him that he is vastly mistaken if he thinks he will intimidate me by his violence.—The King.

CLEVELAND LABOR FAKIRS.

SUSTAINING THEIR PAST RECORDS AS CAPITALIST TOOLS.

The Evidence—Agree to Work for Franchise Extension in Return for Small Increase in Wages—Declare in Favor of Hanna as a Friend of Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—That the labor fakir is a tool of the capitalist, is a fact that has time and again been shown up in the S. L. P. press. This city during the past has furnished its quota of evidence in support of the S. L. P. contention. Last night an incident occurred here, that should be added to the bundle of facts, labeled Cleveland, Ohio.

Here is the evidence:

If the Little Consolidated will agree to pay its motormen and conductors 22 cents an hour instead of 20 cents, the present scale, and will agree to shorten the hours of labor, especially of motormen, the Cleveland City Railway Co.'s Employe's association, numbering 600 men, will work for the Farley franchise extension ordinance, provided the city council inserts these two provisions.

A committee of five will submit the resolutions expressing this determination, which were unanimously passed at the railway men's meeting last night, to the Chamber of Commerce franchise committee to-day, and ask it to recommend the increase in wages and decrease in hours as a condition of the ordinance being passed.

The association will work for and support the councilmanic candidates and the candidate for mayor who will promise the railway men that they will oppose the extension ordinance unless these provisions are made in it.

The meeting of the street railway men was held at Army and Navy hall. Between 200 and 300 men employed by the Little Consolidated were present. The association is two years old, and has about 50 members. O. D. Brainard is president, and J. L. Wainright secretary. A few days ago a committee of thirty-two men, four from each of the eight lines owned by the company, was appointed to draft resolutions and call a meeting. A sub-committee of three, consisting of Ted Felt, F. W. Hoyer and Arthur E. Squires, drew up the resolutions. They were in substance as follows:

"We believe that the ordinance concedes all that can be conceded, and we believe that the city should receive nothing and that the city streets should be free from taxation, which is not the case when the city receives a percentage of gross receipts. We believe that when too many exactions and concessions are demanded so that the street railway companies' capital does not pay fair dividends, the companies allow the rolling stock and tracks to deteriorate and that they cut the wages of employes. We believe that a minimum wage of 22 cents an hour should be made a provision of the ordinance, and that the hours of labor should be lessened by provision in the ordinance."

J. B. Armstrong of Newburg and Harry Bryan who was head of the Street Railway Men's union during the big strike against the Big Consolidated, made addresses last night. Armstrong said Cleveland's street car system is the best in the world, that nobody ought to expect to ride further for five cents than can be done at present, and that municipal ownership in Glasgow is a failure inasmuch as every cent earned by the street railroads has to be expended to operate them. Armstrong said municipal ownership is one of the "meanest and most contemptible fads a man can take up." He declared that Mark Hanna is the biggest man in American politics because he treats his employes kindly and justly.

Harry Bryan began by declaring that he was "not hollering for any corporation." He declared that in thirty-eight years of their existence the Little Consolidated companies have never had a strike and have constantly improved the conditions of their employes. Bryan said further that the "street railway men should thank George Mulhern for the good conditions under which they are now working." Bryan declared that if the "street railway men stick together they can turn this town upside down and get anything they want."

Big 6 Confirms Its Backdown.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union on Sunday announcement was made that the boycott of the New York Sun by Typographical Union No. 6 has been raised.

The following open letter is being circulated by Typographical Union No. 6:

"To Advertisers, Advertising Agents and Others whom it may concern:

"Gentlemen—This is formal notification to you that in the long-continued dispute between Typographical Union No. 6 and the New York Sun opposition is withdrawn by the union. We think it only just that this message of peace and reconciliation should be sent to you with the same directness and seeking the same publicity that marked our hostile moves. If any announcement more fully showing our attitude is desired it will be freely made. Respectfully yours,

"JAMES P. RAHAL,
"President.
"JEROME F. HEALY,
"Secretary."

ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF ITS DUPLICITY.

Again It is the Labor Fakirs of the Cabinet Makers That Are Pilloried—A Peculiar Strike and Some of the Incidents Connected With It.

As the fight conducted by the DAILY PEOPLE on the Organized Scabbery grows hotter, the outraged rank and file give evidence of their awakening, and march to the DAILY PEOPLE with ever more proof of the rascally conduct of the labor fakirs.

This is the latest tale gleaned by a DAILY PEOPLE reporter last Sunday from one of the victimized rank and file:

CHAPTER I.

A PECULIAR STRIKE.

Oscar Forsell, residing at 726 Sackett street, Brooklyn, is a member of No. 32, a local of cabinet makers, attached to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. One year ago he came over to Manhattan to seek employment. One of the shops he visited was Hamilton & Sons, 233 and 235 West Twenty-sixth street. He was told to go to work, but did not before he had carefully inquired if the shop was a union one. He found that it was, and that they only worked eight hours a day, although the union hours are nine; he also got the full union wages ($17 a week). About three weeks later, Forsell arrived at the shop one morning, and was met by a dissipated looking individual who said to him:

"Have you brought your lunch with you?"

"I have," replied Forsell. "Why do you ask?"

"Oh, just to let you know that you will have a good chance to eat it on the sidewalk. There is a strike on here," replied the dissipated one, who Forsel afterwards found was Business Agent Bohen.

"What is the strike about?" asked Forsell.

"A scab foreman," said Bohen, laconically. Forsell then came away from the shop and the strike was on.

The next day Forsell went over to see how things were progressing. He found Bohen making a tour of the saloons with some cronies and could learn nothing, so matters drifted along for two weeks; no strike meetings were held, no information was given to the strikers, no strike money was paid; the striking union men were treated with supreme contempt by the fakirs.

At the end of two weeks Forsell went to Bohen and asked him how the strkie was going on. Bohen said:

"What do you want to bother about; how it is still going on. Why don't you go back where you belong. You are a Brooklyn man. Go over there and don't annoy me."

Forsell said: "I live in Brooklyn and I work here. What of it? I am a member of your union in good standing, and I don't know what right you have to order me back to Brooklyn."

"I do it because you are a De Leonite. You belong to the Socialist Party that is owned by that dirty Dutch Jew De Leon .But you are going to be done up because the good Socialists are smashing your party up."

(This endorsement from a capitalsit politician must be pleasing to the Kangs; they are getting so many of them.)

Forsell then remarked that a man was no worse because of the fact that he was a Jew, and furthermore that the gentlemen in question was not dirty, was not Dutch, and was not a Jew; that it must have been his own leader Samuel Gompers that he was thinking of. This remark enraged Mr. Bohen who said:

"Well, you are a scab anyway. You are working for $17 a week in a $4 shop."

This claim was simply absurb, as $17 was the union rate for cabinet makers, and Forsell was doing cabinet makers' work and nothing else. Bohen then went off vowing vengeance on the innocent men whose interest he was paid to protect.

The strikers then talked over their affairs and decided in spite of their treatment from this walking delegate to remain loyal to the union, and so this remarkable strike dragged on.

CHAPTER II.

ASSAULT ON UNION MEN.

The next day after this discussion, Forsell and another man, a Russian Finn, went to Hamilton's and drew their back pay. As they walked down toward Ninth avenue a man walked up to them and asked to see their envelopes. He was asked what right he had to ask for any such thing, and in reply, he struck Forsell's companion a blow on the eye, knocking him prostrate on the ground, whereupon he took to his heels, pursued by Forsell, who overtook him and handed him over to the police. The next morning the fellow said his name was Coleman, and he was a picket employed by the union to watch the shop. As the assaulted men did not appear to prosecute, the tough was allowed to depart.

The fakirs in the New York District Council then decided to punish poor Forsell for having Mr. Coleman arrested. He was summoned to appear before them, but their scheme went to naught, because Coleman, whether from alcoholic, or other reasons failed to show up at the trial, so Forsell was discharged with a warning.

CHAPTER III.

END OF STRIKE: "GREAT VICTORY."—UNION MEN VICTIMIZED, AND SCABS INSTALLED.

A week later saw the end of the strike. The firm had a talk with Bohen, after which it was announced that a fine that had been plced on Allison, the foreman, would be paid, and the shop would go on as usual. Walking Delegate Bohen then told Forsell, Frederich, and some more Brooklyn men, that they could not work in the shop for six months, because they had done carpenter work. Something that was altogether untrue. How ridiculous to suspend a man from a shop, and that a union shop. To make matters worse, some cheap men who lived in New York and worked for $13.50 per week, were told by the walking delegate to go to work in the Union 32 men's places. Thus causing scabbery of the worst kind to take place in the shop. These $13.50 men's names are Magnus, Jelten, and Jonhson.

The matter was brought up in No. 32, but the complaint was pigeon holed, and that closed the incident until now, when the DAILY PEOPLE tells this latest tale of Organized Scabbery that is so exceeding plain that "he who runs may read," and reading will say: Smash the foul thing, cleanse the labor movement from such cattle and build the genuine union movement of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in its stead.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

A Capitalist Sheet and Its Wonderful "Work Cure."

The New York "Evening Post," in all its editorials reflects the fact that it is a serious paper, that regards the problems of industrial life, without the slightest interfusion of humor or levity. It is so serious that only recently it undertook to substantiate a joke common among the alleged comic weeklies. This joke is to the effect that a tramp abhors work, and that if you offer it to him, you throw him into convulsions, just as you do when you offer water to a dog with rabies.

The "Post" recently, in an editorial "The Work-Cure for Tramps" finds that the State of Massachusettts has practically no tramps because it applies the "work-cure." This State has woodyards, stoneyards, etc., innumerable, in which tramps are compelled to labor for their keep. As a result of this method, Massachusetts, so the "Post" says, has a scarcity of tramps: only(!!!) 207,081 cases of vagrancy being recorded for 1899; a very small number indeed. (We wonder what would have happened if the charitable police and prison officials had the force of officers and the increased accomodations, which they continually inform the Boards of Estimates and Appropriations, are actually required for the successful prosecution of their undertakings.) Now, we also wonder what the "Post" would say about tramps who become such because they want work Who have the desire to work, not in charity organization stone- and woodyards, so strongly that thousands upon thousands of them yearly "hit the road," and take complete possession of freight trains, so that they can reach places of employment? Year after year large bodies of men, numbering thousands, leave the cities in the Middle States, "hold up" freight trains—that is—by force of numbers, compel the engineer and conductors to accept them as passengers, so that they may reach the wheat fields of the two Dakotas, and obtain employment there on the bonanza farms.

And at what splendid inducements do these men risk their lives riding on freight trains and coming in conflict with the police and railroad officials with whom they occasionally have fatal troubles. THESE INDUCEMENTS ARE $14 A MONTH WITH BOARD, FOR ABOUT THREE MONTHS OF BONANZA FARMING!

These men, after traveling hundreds of miles in this perilous fashion described, for the splendid remuneration described, after the season is over, return home by the means they came, with often more serious results. Though the railroad and police officials denounce and treat these men as hoboes and tramps, they regard them as a necessary evil; and do not endeavor to suppress but regulate them. It is absolutely necessary to both the railroads and the two Dakotas that these men make these emigrations: for if they did not, no wheat would be cultivated and harvested, and the railroads would consequently be without their chief and most profitable article of shipment. So that, then, these much despised tramps are the keystones of the capitalist structure in these two western States.

That the "Post" should overlook those important immigrations which have been studied by more impartial students of capitalism and are, consequently, well known, does not surprise the writer at all. It is the peculiarity of capitalism that it creates the very things it condemns; but it is, by these means, creating a Frankenstein that will some day turn upon and destroy its creator.

The "Post" shares this peculiarity. It is not worth while to request it to go and reform. It is a capitalist sheet, too prone to apologize, and defend all the evils that capitalism inflicts on the working class. Were it otherwise, it might be to show the "Post" that it is impossible for capitalism to furnish work for all the working class population; that under capitalism there can be no such thing as a "work-cure," simply because the main ingredient in the prescription effecting that cure—work—cannot be found in sufficient abundance to afford a remedy. That this is true is proven by the large number of strikes that are defeated by the employment of idle men; by the spasmodic break-down of industry, often affecting many trades and rendering millions of men idle for months and years; by the super-abundance of workingmen and women in every branch of industry involving manual and mental employment; by the large and permanent army of the unemployed.

To keep the working class constantly and entirely employed is not only impossible, but it is undesirable under capitalism; for the unemployed are necessary to force and keep the employed in conditions in which they are amenable to oppression and robbery; for without the unemployed, without anyone to take their places when on strike, they would secure better hours and wages.

Under such a system there is bound to be a sub-strata of the unemployed called tramps. Though a sub-strata it is folly to say they will not work, for they will, if given work. It is also folly to say that work will cure them when that work cannot and would not be obtained. The "Post" and its "Work Cure" prove this two-fold folly.

FURTHER CONCENTRATION.

"NATURAL" MONOPOLIES AND THEIR ECONOMIC IDIOCY.

Significance of the New Steel Trust—Social Basis of the New Combination—Necessity For Social Ownership of Social Industries.

The reported purchase of the Carnegie steel interests is important in many respects. Not only does it show the immense concentration necessary to success in the world markets, and the inevitable trend of industrial evolution to ever larger capitalization, but it also demonstrates the fallacy of certain economic theories relating to monopolies. It particularly demonstrates the fallacy of the theory of "natural" monopolies; inasmuch as it shows that some "unnatural" monopolies, operating without franchise and in a competitive field, are greater in import and significance, greater in their destruction of competition, and their monopolistic characteristics than are the comparatively harmless and restricted "natural" monopolies.

"Natural" Monopolies are based on franchises and a non-competitive field. "They are the telegraph, the telephone, railways of all sorts, gas works, electric lighting plants, waterworks, etcetra." The propounder of this theory is not prepared as yet to admit that trusts can become serious outside of this field of natural monopolies, because they are within the field of competition. This seems puerile. Is there any so-called "natural" monopoly possessed of the immense capitalization and the ability to kill competition and regulate trade, that this new steel trust resulting from the sale of the Carnegie interests, possesses? Where is the "natural" monopoly whose scope and influence is as great? Suppose the band of capitalists known as the Ramapo Water Company were to seize the water works of New York City, as it is said they are trying to do, would that destroy water works and effect population of foreign countries? Of course not. Yet this new steel trust, if it continues the foreign triumphs of its component parts, will render idle through its effective competition due to concentration, many more iron and steel plants in England, Germany and Russia, causing destitution to hundreds of thousands of workers, a destitution that will reflect itself in this country by an increased immigration of steel and iron workers to this country; and a consequent reduction in the wages of iron and steel workers here. It will also result in the creation of a monopoly that will dominate the steel and iron industry at home in the same triumphant manner that it does abroad; and it will not only do this in one city or country as would a Ramapo Water Company, but it will do it in nearly all the cities of this country. Yet this theory of "natural" monopolies would not interfere with these "unnatural" monopolies, but limit itself solely and only to the "natural" ones.

The theory of the "natural" monopolies is fallacious, it is unsound. Monopolies are not born of franchises nor are they produced exclusively in industries non-competitive in nature. Monopolies evolute, even, when "natural," from competitive to non-competitive conditions. Transportation was at one time a matter of competition. The hack, the omnibus, the prairie schooner, once competed in it. They had to give way to the railroad, whose capitalization at first was so small that competition among railroads was possible. But times have changed. The immense capitalization required in transportation is no longer easily acquired by unlimited competitors.

A hack and a Pullman coach represent a difference of capitalization that precludes the competition of the hack from prevailing in the competition of the railroad coach. So with water works. Let the reader visit a small village, it has water works that can be erected for a sum less than ten thousand dollars. But with the growth of the villages the water works evolute. The needs of the growing villiage require its enlargement, until finally, with its growth into a city, what originally represented an outlay of a few thousands, now represents an outlay of millions.

The steel and iron industry, which is now the all-absorbing topic, once represented a stage of industrial evolution similar to that pictured above as prevailing in transportation. It had numerous small establishments, independent of one another, and of small capitalization. Competition has weeded out the weak ones and compelled the concentration of the strong ones. From 1880 to 1890, these establishments decreased almost one half, the figures being from 1,005 to 645, while iron and steel pipe establishments decreased during the same period from 35 to 22 (Socialist Almanac, p. 166). Bradstreets commercial failures for the last year showing only 36 failures in iron and steel; demonstrating how this industry has passed from a competitive to a non-competitive stage. In the tin-plate industry, during the same period (1880-1890) the establishments decreased from 7,933 to 7,002, a difference of almost 700 in round figures. Tobacco, shows a decrease for same period, of from 477 to 395 establishments. Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting from 38,802 to 28,000, a difference of 10,802 establishments. Flouring and grist mills fromh 24,338 to 18,470, or a difference of 6,000 establishments. Thus is competition gradually giving away to concentration, or non-competition, to a development in which the capitalization invested will be so great as to render competition impossible. The theory of natural monopolies is absurd.

It is like saying a boy does not come under the generic term of a man because in his growth he has not reached the height and character of a man. But the theory becomes still more absurd when, the boy becoming a larger and finer man than the other men, is said to be no man at all; just as the steel trust developing beyond "the natural monopolies," is according to this theory no monopoly at all; just as when the other industries develop to their stage of acute concentration they will, according to this theory, be no monopolies, because they are not "natural." Concentration which is no respecter of competitive condition will, however, in the course of time, show that it is also no respecter of such theories as those of "natural" monopolies.

DOWNFALL OF THE S. D. P.

Casting Anchors to the Windward and the Leeward.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Social Democratic Party built its house of sand upon the beach, and the incoming tide is rapidly washing it away. At the convention here, after they had introduced all sorts of resolutions, it adopted one that is a confession of its weakness, and of the position it occupies.

It happens that the faction which held its convention here is practically the whole Social Democracy. The Kangaroos were bitterly scored, and additional information concerning their duplicity was given out. Their well-known proclivity to treason was roundly denounced, and then the convention adopted a resolution that puts them out of business as a political party.

Everything has slipped away from them, and they now have little left excepting a rapidly dwindling handful of men who neither know where they are going, nor seem to care.

* * *

The resolution shows the pass to which they have come.

Joint National Convention—For Consolidation of Socialists—Call Adopted By Party in Convention at Chicago.

WHEREAS, The Socialists of the United States are at present divided into several parties, whose essential principles are identical, and such division is productive of ceaseless friction that tends to weaken and retard the progress of the Socialist Movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a more thorough organization of Socialists is demanded, and that for the purpose of effecting the same, a general convention be called to meet as hereinafter provided:

First—The call for the convention herein proposed shall be subject to a referendary vote by our party, the same to be submitted to the several branches and voted upon not later than February 25, and due returns thereof made to the national executive board without delay, and if approved by a majority vote of the members, the same shall be certified by the national secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, the national secretary of the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., and to state secretary of each of the several unattached or unaffiliated Stae and territorial parties.

Second—The convention herein called shall be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., beginning on the second Tuesday in September, 1901, and shall include the Socialist Labor Party, with headquarters in the city of New York; the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and the several unattached or unaffiliated State and territorial Socialist parties.

Third—The basis of representation shall be as follows:

One.—Each branch, local or section, shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Two.—Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same State to represent them; provided that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.

Three.—No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or be entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the convention.

Four.—All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by chairman or secretary of their respective branches.

Five.—The national secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

Six.—No branch shall be represented unless organized at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening of the convention.

Fourth.—If the convention herein proposed is not approved by at least one other national party herein named or by at least three (3) unattached or unaffiliated State or territorial parties on or before June 1, then these resolutions shall be null and void and this call shall stand revoked.

Fifth.—That a committee of five (5) be chosen by this convention to make the necessary arrangements for the proposed convention, if the same be held.

Sixth—That the results of said proposed convention, if held, shall be reported to our branches by the committee herein designated and a referendum vote taken upon the same, and if approved by a majority vote of the members of our party, such shall be the verdict of the party, and the books, papers, moneys and all other property in possession of the national party shall be delivered up to such officers or boards as may be chosen at the said convention to receive the same; if less than a majority of the members of our party vote in favor of said report the same shall be rejected and the party shall proceed as heretofore.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

IT HAS SOUGHT BUT IT HAS NOT YET FOUND.

It Has Knocked, and "Circumstances" Have Knocked Back—The Promised Jobs Are Still Promised Jobs, and Evidently Will Remain That Way.

The members of the National Guard in the various States, are up in arms against the present administration, for the manner in which it has served that portion of the organizations which volunteered for the service in the Spanish war. All regimental commanders, and right down to and including captains of every company that had one man who was anxious to fight for his country (?) laid stress on the political snaps which were being kept open for the "heroes" to be.

They would fain to seek the glories of office, and, incidentally, draw large salaries, while thus expending their talents in the direction of the common weal.

Of course (our) statesmen (?) of the Croker-Platt type will emphatically deny a-la "Teeth" Roosevelt, that any such offers were made, but proof can be procured by a visit to the rooms of the civil service commission, where the writer is informed something like 6,000 applications have been filed for various positions, such as letter-carrier, postal clerk, janitors of the public buildings, etc., in one city, that of Greater New York. This is exclusive of the vast army of young men who enlisted with the end in view of securing a billet in either the Police or Fire Departments, upon the cessation of hostilities.

Then, again, cast an optic upon Uncle Sam's navy yards, custom houses, and other Governmental sources of pap—and one will find an unwieldly mass of "veterans' who are willing to bask in the warmth of the (me and Bill's) government by and for the 'peepul" as one able "statement" a year or two ago put it.

Thus it will be seen that easily 10,000 young men from this Empire State, alone, at the drum-beat, left their lodging houses, in most instances at the behest of a Cornelius A. Bliss, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., now Governor; William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Levi P. Morton and other gentlemen who are so filled with patriotism, that when war was declared every one of their sons suddenly found that "pressure of business" called them to Europe, where said "business" detained them until danger was over, at least, as far as they were concerned.

Of course the clerks in the offices of many firms were given privilege to have a Spanish soldier shoot them, and in the event of their meeting death, the firms would bury them, they of course having a life insurance policy which premiums the house paid (after mulcting the same from the "hero's" salary). For instance this took place in ex-Secretary of the Interior, Corneilus A. Bliss's dry goods firm which caused the body of Private J. G. K——— Co. E., 71st Regiment to be brought to New York (at their expense) he having met death in Porto Rico.

This young man was one of the vast number of clerks—who believed with M. C. D. Borden, the New England textile king, that every youth born in the United States should at all times respond quickly to any call that "his" country might make upon him: the purport of which would mean the saving of all that was near and dear—(especially dear)—to him. Thus it is fair to assume that there are from 40,000 to 50,000 men throughout the United States, who today are seeking positions—that were pledged them in the event of their showing loyalty of a character sufficiently strong to get them to enlist in either of the fighting forces—and after all this, the suffering in Southern camps, the inhaling of "ozone" from Cuban swamps, the enervation supplied gratis by Armour's canned—"perish the dream"—embalmed beef—to travel home via the steerage or box cars—and that enmasse—to be told that for your many, many heroic deeds—the Common Council, had passed a resolution during your absence which read "that all those who participated in the Spanish-American war would be allowed a vender's license 'free'—as long as they lived and in their last will and testament they could hand the asset over to their next of kin.

What a splended reward for their brilliant achievements on the battle-fields, the chance to sell in the open market chewing-gum, shoe-laces, etc., etc.

The Government wants more men for fighting purposes—the field is a large one—the whole of China or the Philippine Islands are open to such as will enlist, provided they are of good moral character, bodies without blemishes—have lost all manhood—and are willing to eat hard-tack and take in return salvage of $13 per month.

Come! all you of patriotic impulses—all licenses to sell gum—have not as yet been used up—the supply of chicle is unlimited and of metal to decorate your manly forms there is a surfeit.

Apply at any of the recruiting agencies—early that the science of how and when to eat that richest of all dishes—embalmed beef—may be mastered by you.

CLAUDIUS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 8 1901.

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WORK AND PRODUCT.

The Mawkish Sentimentality of Elbert Hubbard's Doctrine Exposed.

"Work is for the worker."

Thus begins Mr. Elbert Hubbard in the end of his January number of the "The Philistine." "What becomes of the product of your work matters little."

There can be no doubt that the opinion thus expressed is fully appreciated by the class of readers, who sustain their intellect on [illegible] bound by the Roycrofters in limp leather, satin lined, hand-stitched, thoughts of Fra Elbertus.

To those, however, who are condemned from childhood to a life of grinding toil and soul destroying poverty in order to feel and clothe the class for whom Mr. Hubbard writes, and maintain that class in idleness and ease; to the working class it must be of some little interest what becomes of the product of their work. Mr. Hubbard does not seem to consider them at all, is not interested in them, and it is not to be expected. They have not the money with which to buy his books, would probably not appreciate them if they read them, and so they and their suffering is of no consequence to Mr. Hubbard. He goes on, to say:

"If you write a paper for a learned society, you are the man who gets the benefit—the society may. If you are a preacher and prepare your sermon with care, you are the man who receives the uplift—and as to the congregation, it is all very doubtful." And Mr. Hubbard is right; surely, surely. But when the worker goes down in the bowels of the earth, and at the risk of his life, brings to the surface "the untold wealth of our nation," when other workers convert the raw material into useful commodities, then the opening sentence of Mr. Hubbard's article becomes doubly significant, although in a different light than that shed upon it by the brilliant intellect of the author. Yea, verily, "work is for the worker," and beyond a mere pittance, barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, work is all the worker gets out of it. As for the product, that is taken care of by those who are in the "lifting up business," and those for whom they write and whose mouthpieces they are—the capitalist class. Come with me for a "little journey to the poor," Elbertus. To the men and women, by whose work and strength, life and death you live; the class of people who make the paper on which you print, or rather have printed for you, the ideas and thoughts which you claim lift you up and make you better. To them that plant and dig, weave and build, from morning till night, almost ceaselessly, that you may live and enjoy the product of their toil; those without whom your books, your amusements and pride would all be impossible. What have you to offer them? What message do you have to give them as they drag themselves wearily from the factory, the sweatshop, or the mine, to the place they call home?

Again I hear you say, "work is for the worker." Ah, but they know that. They have known nothing but work, work, and again work: without thanks, or praise, or hope—often without bread. Are these the people to whom you say: "Make character, build soul-fibre, take care that you weave no rotten threads in to your web of life." Do you appreciate what a hollow mockery your high-sounding, elegantly turned phrases must be to them? O, yes, you pity them, you have even wept tears of sorrow and sympathy for them. Do you remember the day in Milano when you stood looking at the multitude of hungry, ragged, despairing men, women and children thronging the streets of that city, clamoring for bread, surrounded by the wealth created by their own hands. Listen again to the steady tramp, tramp, of the hired assassins as they come to disperse "the mob" and preserve "order and peace." Hear again the sharp command: "Ready, aim, fire!" Then the shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying. Look again upon the scene, as you saw it then, when the smoke cleared away: Men and women lay there killed and maimed, their life-blood dying the pavement; murdered, were they not? For what? For having the audacity to beg for a mere [illegible] of the wealth, which they themselves had produced and which had been stolen from them by the very class that hired the assassins. And you wept, so you say. You pitied their seeming helplessness, their blind despair and ignorance of the means by which they themselves might right their wrongs. If that is so, then cease your weeping. Teach them the way. Surely you and your fellows with your lofty ideals and acute power of reasoning have some plan to offer for the solution of the problem; something besides tears and the message: "Work is for the Worker." If not, then away with all your professions of sympathy, for they and all your profession of tears are worse than useless.

"The moving finger writes; and, having
writ,
Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit,
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your tears wash out a word of
of it."

The Socialist Labor Party has a different message to the workers from yours. We say: The fruit of your work is for you, belongs to you if you will only take it. You have it in your power to do so. Cease your weeping and your beggarly whine to them that rob and oppress you. Get up from your knees and out of the fog of ignorance in which the capitalist class is trying to keep you by the help of their hired mouthpieces. Do not look for help from outside your own class, for it is utter folly to expect a parasite to, of his own free will, leave the body upon which he fattens. You must free yourselves, if free you want to be. Do not think you can accomplish anything by beating your brains against the factory door begging for an opportunity to use the tools, with which you must work if you will live. Are not all these means of production and distribution, works of your own brains and hands? Who made them, but you? Then take them, as something belonging to you and use them for your own benefit and not as you do now, for the benefit of a few idle, criminally lazy loafers who would not even know how to operate them if they were put to it. You can do this by joining hands and brains with those of your own class who for years have been fighting your battles: the members of the only party that champions the right of the working class: The Fighting S. L. P. Vote men of your own class into the lawmaking and law-enforcing institutions of the country and thus get on the right side of the guns and bayonets. Add your strength to that of the men who have already obeyed the summons of the Twentieth Century and stand shoulder to shoulder in solid, never swerving battle line. You belong there, if you are conscious of the fact that you have nothing in common with the class who fleeces you and then kicks you and, if you murmur, lets daylight into you. Take your place in the army of militant Socialists who, under the red banner are marching steadily on to victory and the Socialist commonwealth. This is the message of the S. L. P., and differs somewhat from that of Mr. Elbertus Hubbard. Obey it, and you will have no more deplorable affairs like unto those of Milano, Homestead, Pana, Virden or the Bull Pen of Idaho, nor will there be any more occasions for the sickening sentimentality of Mr. Hubbard and the rest of the weeping willies over the wholesale murder of innocent men, women and children. Until then, work and work alone is for the workers.

A. L. L.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.

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THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. ● ● ● ●

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.
EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.
SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live today, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, $3.50; six months, $2; three months, $1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,
Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City

A REACTIONARY STAND.

POSITION TAKEN BY THE SWEDISH PRESS

Equivalent to a Denial of the Class Struggle—Judging on Prejudiced Evidence. The Position of the European Press Held Up for Examination.

The second article on the Swedish movement is of equal interest and importance with the first. In that it was demonstrated that the Swedish "Socialist" papers had taken a reactionary stand. It was also proven that they had judged the movement in this country from worthless data.

In this second article further proof is given, and new arguments are driven home to prove the perniciousness of that stand. The article should be read carefully, as it gives a clear insight into the European movement.

* * *

OUR COURT.

Surely it will interest the readers of "Arbetaren" to know how the Swedish party papers received our article of November 8 under the above heading. More than ever we have reason for using the same heading, and there it stands.

It seems to have been an agreement between said papers not take any notice of the article. Still, to ignore it altogether, they seem to have considered too severe a procedure, and so we get in "Folkbladet," the party weekly, issued in Stockholm, the following answer in its letter box:

"'Arbetaren,' America.—We have read your long article 'Our Court,' but are sorry to say that it could not convince us of the correctness of your standpoint. We, here in Europe, have reached a position to which Socialism in America has not come yet. We are no longer a CRITICIZING party ONLY; we have grown out to a power that CAN, and for that reason MUST exercise influence upon many decisive points in society; therefore, Socialism in Europe has been compelled to take distance from the "blood red phrase" and take to practical politics, a change which surely does not make any less claims upon the intellectual competence of the working class.

"Therefore, if our comrades of America are using ugly words about us, it can but result in the rousing within us of a desire that their movement too may soon grow out enough to be able to exercise influence; then they will find out. As it is now, it seems to us, our friends are drawing too hasty conclusions."

* * *

The issue between us stands thusly: We have for some time been trying to show the Swedish papers, on account of articles published by them, that they, as we hold, have an altogether wrong conception of the movement in this country. Perhaps they deem us incapable of judgment, but then why not substantiate such a belief? Instead, they quite carelessly ASSERT that our movement here in America is backward in development, and that the movement of Sweden is far ahead! Very self-complacent, we must say.

"Harsh words!" Who have used such? In our last article we cited some harsh words, but they were used by representatives of the Swedish Social Democracy, about comrades in France, who hold the same ground as we here. They were used by those "we," who "have grown to a power." Without using any harsh words at all, we shall once more give the Swedish papers, their editors and, why not, some of their readers, something more to ponder and meditate over.

* * *

In "Social Demokraten" of November 13, Mr. Branting (the editor of "Soc.-D." and, by the aid of the Liberals, representative in the "second chamber" of the Swedish "Rikstdag" or parliament), has published a letter from one comrade, Ivar Ahlmark of New Jersey (member of the S. T. & L. A.)

Why did Mr. Branting publish this letter, but ignore "Our Court?" Why, because he found, or thought he did, a couple of weak points in the letter. One of these was that Ahlmark said that at the Paris Congress "the Kangaroos showed of what stuff they were made." Commenting on this utterance, Mr. Brantig says:

"We have have taken nothing from the letter but a personal attack upon Harriman. Even the remark about the Paris Congress, we have left in, although it is not exactly to the point in question. But it is to the point in so far as it gives an inside glimpse as to how this group of the American movement that otherwise is standing so near to us, is judging the International Social Democracy.

"It is, namely, always ready with the name of traitor as soon as anything deviates from its own tactics. We have seen articles in the DAILY PEOPLE of precisely the same cut as the views of the French Guesdists. The very same absolute reprobation of what they called 'Millerandism', the very same claim that they alone represent the 'revolutionary' standpoint as against the 'reformatory' wretches that can conceive of the class struggle being pursued in other forms than one single prearranged one, and we may well add, the same easiness in distorting what Socialists of other shades have really said or meant.

"But this sectarian Socialism is not ours, and since the Paris Congress we can state with satisfaction that neither is it the Socialism of international Social Democracy.

"The scheme of the Guesdists to get a vote from the International Congress that would brand their antagonists within the French party as revolters from the revolutionary principles of Socialism was an utter failure. The known Kautsky resolutions did contain some questionable points, but in the main they pointed out the right way when they classified the kinds of controversies that they were treating to differences as to the best TACTICS, NOT as to the fundamental view about Socialism. This latter is broad enough to contain others than only the ones who think and would act alike in everything.

"The plan also failed, therefore, to get the assent of the Paris Congress to shut out the American delegates that did not belong to the S. L. P., among them Harriman, named in the letter. America had to do as France: divide the two votes of its delegates among the two factions which were fighting for supremacy. Thus one vote was given AGAINST the resolutions of Kautsky, the other, the Social Democratic, FOR the same.

"Therefore, when the Paris Congress refused to appreciate the claims of the S. L. P. of being ALONE in representing the socialistic thought of the United States, then it will possibly be allowed that 'Soc.-D.' holds to the same opinion. With that, we do not in any way hand out a decision between contesting parties; we state a fact, as calmly and impartially as, for instance, now, when past by, we all agree that in the time of our own little 'schism' here at home in 1886—but which THEN in our eyes was so very essential—we were just as good socialists on both sides.

"Taken in the whole, the case, as presented above (Ahlmark's letter), does not a little remind one of that time: the first years of our Swedish movement. Proportionally, the party in America scarcely can have reached considerably further than was the case with us then. And so long as we socialists do not have real political power to use strength on we like to use it on each other—somewhere it has to be used. And one cannot be too 'radical' and 'revolutionary'."

* * *

The other weak point (?) in Comrade Ahlmark's letter was that in regard to one in "Soc.-D." of September 15th, published article, he says: 'He who writes that cannot possibly be a "Socialist."' Again Mr. Branting comments:

"That is typical! And still the account of the prospect of the election in the United States there given is not taken from the capitalist American press, but from—a correspondence to 'Vorwaerts' (a German party organ)."

* * *

Here we have shown the two weak points Mr. Branting thought he found in Comrade Ahlmark's letter. Mr. B.'s answer on the last shows that the Swedish party papers get their information from German party papers; and as we know that it was a German organ here in America which lead the uprising against the S. L. P. last year, and that it was mainly Germans that in its lead revolted, then we find it easily explained that most of the correspondence from this country to the German party press is breathing aversion to the S. L. P., and that, consequently, that press must be in difficulties as to the knowledge of where, in principle and tactics, the real strength is to be found within the two "camps" in this country. They have, for short, not gone sufficiently into the matter, but have judged superficially from what has MOSTLY come under their eyes. This answer of Branting also shows so very clearly where the sympathies of the Swedish party papers are to be found, as they rather take the trouble of translating from the German than to take information out of "Arbetaren."

* * *

But if is especially about the first cited part of the comments of Mr. Branting on Ahlmark's letter that now we, on our part, are going to say something, for it characterizes so faithfully, very faithfully, everything that during the past two or three years has appeared in Swedish papers about our movement in this country.

Mr. Bantling states that our official organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, contains articles precisely cut after the pattern of the French Guesdists.

Now, the DAILY PEOPLE is representing the Socialist Labor Party, which the Swedish party papers are trying to point out as standing at least fifteen years behind the movement of Europe or, more plainly expressed, Sweden.

Eight years ago Mr. Branting said (in a party Christmas publication then issued) that it was the Guesdists that in France marched in the foremost ranks towards "principally unshakable, international socialism", — and that talk we are still applauding. The French Labor Party HAS progressed, and its standpoint and tactics are the same as those of the S. L. P. of America. Therefore, friends, if you want to prove that the S. L. P. is standing behind the Swedish movement, please prove first that PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS is also standing behind it.

* * *

And now, friends at home, here is another hard nut for you to crack. We have never heard or seen you deny that the CAPITALISTIC development of America is ahead of the capitalistic development of all other countries. In "Soc.-D." of Nov. 6, for instance, it is said in an article about the presidential election: "There has been a mighty contest between the "small ones" and the "big ones" in a throughout modern society, where the MECHANICAL AND CAPITALISTIC PROCESS OF EVOLUTION HAS COME MOST CLEARLY INTO EXPRESSION."

Now there probably are very few Socialists that would make themselves ridiculous by denying the fact that Socialism follows closely on the heels of great industry. The great industry that is capitalism. Is it not, now, a little inconsequential to try to make ourselves and others believe that in that country where capitalism has gone FARTHER than anywhere else, in that very same country is Socialism standing fifteen or twenty years behind time? Until you will risk a discussion to the point with us on this question, we of the S. L. P. shall but pitifully shrug our shoulders at your conceitedness.

* * *

To the members of the S. L. P., the word CLASS STRUGGLE is not an empty phrase— and thereon rests the whole position of the party. For that reason the cry about "unity" is meaningless to us. None will come to us but the ones that have got a living conception of their class interests as workers. The ones that have not got a living conception of their class interests (and it is harder to get such a conception where capitalism is less developed), are only too open to sentimentalism to be able to see that it is not enough to talk Socialism always and everywhere. Many of the ones that do so are only reaching out for the positions that await the most prominent men in a great movement of the people. The most prominent men in the Socialist movement must show that they understand and fight for the true interests of the working class. If they cannot show that, then it is only unclear elements that they gather around them, and the strength of such a movement must be of short duration.

Ah, that nauseous cry about unity—time and out of time! It comes mostly from persons that do not understand the questions at issue, or that have an INTEREST not based on the platform of the workers. Often it comes from the ones that have COMPREHENDED that it must take a LONG TIME before the demands of the class-conscious workers can be fully realized, and that have therefore commenced to bargain with their consciences in order to get away from the duty of fighting for the WHOLE platform.

But struggle is life, peace is apathy. A labor party must be severe against itself and its leaders. If it shuts its eyes to indifference and negligence with its functionaries, then it leaves a door open to corruption. Our platform exists to be carried out. No sleepiness must be found in the service, no squinting with antagonistic parties must be tolerated. It should be said of Socialism: I am come to fight a fire on the earth!

"Folkbladet" is talking agout "blood red phrases." We, too, say that phrases prove nothing, but we assert that the word "class struggle" used by the ones in this country that have the hearty sympathies of the Swedish papers, i. e., the Debsites and Kangaroos, is a PHRASE only, and nothing else. Debs himself has shown that, when he for instance begged millionaires of money to carry out his plans, and all the other leaders within "his" movement have shown in different ways that they don't understand what class struggle is—or that they have tried to escape from its inflexible consequences.

Only the ones that have an interest in that the uncompromising fight against the capitalist class is incessantly carried on, they alone can UNITE in the class struggle. The ones that wish to compromise, have, when closely viewed, generally such a position that the struggle hurts them, they do not stand wholly on the standpoint of the working class, and therefore it is that they get scared of the consequences. Many of them are surely of the conviction that Socialism will win, and if we could only have it at once, very well, then. But we have to fight for it. Even among the workers there are many that get scared and should retire—if only the other class, the capitalist class, did not immovably follow out its way, which has in its suit crisis, misery and devastation among the working class.

In France the armies of the class conscious workers grew to such an extent that the capitalist class became frightened. To avoid the pending danger it invited a "Socialist" to partake of its government, a stratagem that made many French Socialists believe that their party had won a victory, when in reality they had only through the move been lead behind the light. A socialist in a capitalist government can't do any more than a general that is invited by the officers of the enemy to serve as arbiter in a court, for the rest made up of the enemy's representatives. Where the class struggle is concerned, there can exist no impartiality; each side must fight for its party, or the struggle does not exist. The working class must be wide awake when the capitalist class commences to try to accomplish through fraud what it can no longer do by force, namely, keep itself at the power.

VICTOR FUNKE.
Editor of "Arbetaren."

SLAVISH CONDITIONS IN ERIE.

How a Capitalist Concern Deceives By Bogus Advertisements and Methods.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 9.—In the shops of the American Bicycle Works, better known as the Tribune Works, many sad spectacles occur. A year ago two men were taken out of there to an asylum in Warren, Pa.—insane from overwork. The men were compelled to work in a manner that brought on this result, in order to make a livelihood. To-day the men employed there are still in a very bad condition. Some of the poor unfortunates have to drudge hard all day. The wages range from $4½ to $5½ a week for piece work for filers. Some men have been known to work hard all day and earn but twenty-five cents. The company, in order to secure employees advertise in newspapers published in other cities. In the advertisements thus published, it is stated that wages range from $1.75 to $2. That is only true of a few, who have ingratiated themselves into the good will of the company and thus have better positions and wages.

They only number three or four and are used to set the pace in the factory. The Company has an inspector, who, in order to make this pace fast and encourage the poorly paid to do their utmost, conducts merely a sham inspection of the pacemaker's work. The poorly paid strive and hopefully endeavor to attain the pace, thus established; but, without avail, of course. To make maters worse, they have to compete with the longshoremen from the lake, who during the winter are rendered idle because of the suspension of the lake traffic. These longshoremen work for nothing, in order to get broke in; hoping, of course, that some day they will be enabled to earn a livelihood. These poor fellows just about live. It is a good policy for the company to encourage such beliefs as it redounds to their profit. The labor fakirs do nothing to enlighten the men. They thus prevent a demonstration of the antagonism existing between the working and capitalist classes. They get the good will of the capitalist class and assist them in keeping the workers here in wage slavery. Speed the S. L. P., and the S. T. & L. A.

AN ERIE WORKINGMAN.

INCOME OF POPE LEO XIII.

HOLY YEAR THE AGGREGATE WAS OVER $4,000,000.

Pope Is One of the World's Richest Men—The Source of Official Revenue. A Good Deal of His Money Invested in United States and British Bonds.

[From the St. Louis "Globe Democrat."]

If a number of people were asked to name the five men in the world who had the largest five incomes, not one in a dozen would include in the list Leo XIII, pope of Rome; and yet there is probably no man in the world whose income last year amounted to so large a sum as did the pope's. It is true that no statement of his receipts is given out at the Vatican, but it is very easy to estimate from certain known facts and gain a fairly accurate idea of the pontifical budget during the holy year. Beside the pope himself probably not more than two men know the exact amount of papal income. One of these is Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and the other Cardinal Mocenni, the man who has the actual handling of the money.

Cardinal Mocenni might with propriety be called the financial minister of the church, for he it is who has charge of the investment of the large sums which come to the papal treasury, and, although he has no absolute authority as to the disposition of the money, the pope himself, with the advice of his secretary of state, making all final decisions regarding it, all the funds pass through his hands, and he enjoys the rare distinction of living in the Vatican in order that he may exercise direct supervision over the pope's financial affairs.

While not so old a man as the holy father, Cardinal Mocenni is advanced in years and is physically somewhat feeble. His apartments are on the top floor of the Vatican, immediately over those occupied by Cardinal Rampolla, which, in turn, are directly over the rooms occupied by the pope. It is not easy for a man approaching eighty years of age to climb up stairs, so when he took possession of his apartments in the Vatican Cardinal Mocenni had an American elevator erected in the court of St. Damoso, and by its means he reaches his rooms with a minimum effort. It is the first elevator ever erected in the Vatican, and is used only by the pope and the cardinals. It is so placed that carriages can drive direct to its entrance.

Cardinal Mocenni is one of the most popular cardinals in the Curia. He has lived in Rome for many years, and is in great favor with the populace of the city. The amount of money which he handles for the pope in ordinary years is enormous, but in 1900, holy year, the papal receipts were increased fully $1,500,000, and the total amount which passed through Cardinal Mocenni's hands was not far from $4,500,000. The greatest part of this enormous income is "Peter's pence." In ordinary years this amounts to about $1,000,000, but the greatly increased interest in the church in holy year was responsible for a great increase in the total amount of offerings to this fund. Approximately stated, the pope's income last year was as follows:

Income from real estate in Italy and abroad	$175,000
Income from sums invested in securities, etc	1,200,000
Special donations and gifts	500,000
Peter's pence	2,500,000
Total	$4,375,000

The expense account of the holy father does not nearly reach this sum. It consists principally of salaries of cardinals, envoys, attendants and household expenses, divided somewhat as follows:

Salaries of cardinals and envoys	$300,000
Vatican guards and gendarmes	79,500
Army officers	10,000
Papal servants	14,500
Prelates in attendance	28,000
Library, museums, gallaries, etc.	50,000
Household, garden and stable expenses	77,000
Expenses of secretary of state	60,000
Personal expenses of the pope	2,500
Repairs at St. Peter's, Rome	15,000
Charities	125,000
Contingent expenditures and losses	23,000
Total	$1,099,000

It will be seen from the above statement that a handsome balance remains in the papl treasury as a result of the income of the holy year. It will be seen that the income of the pope comes from three different sources:

1. Peter's pence, which consists of the contributions sent by the faithful in all parts of the world. This great source of revenue was devised by the late Cardinal Manning of London, after the pope lost the revenues which came to him when he enjoyed temporal power. Now a special collection is taken in every Catholic Church annually for this purpose, the amounts being brought to Rome by each bishop at the time of his visit ad limina. Millions are thus collected every year, but, as has been said, the amount this past year was greater than in any previous year of Leo XIII.'s reign.

2. All donations and gifts presented to the pope for personal use by the people from all quarters of the globe to whom he grants audience. The income from this source is generally considered the private property of the pope, and it greatly increases on the occasion of jubilees and special anniversaries.

3. Interest accruing from previous investments. This is a large item, and is principally the result of wise investments during the reign of the present pope. His immediate predecessor, Pius IX., accumulated during the last few years of his reign about $5,000,000, which he had invested in securities to provide for a need that might arise in the reign of some one or more of his successors. The loss of the temporal power in 1870, with the consequent diminution of the revenues of the holy see, the uncertainty of the amount of Peter's peace and the enormous expenses of the Vatican council, during which he had to provide, board and traveling expenses for nearly every bishop in the world, led Pius IX. to create this contingent fund for the possible future needs of his successors.

Unfortunately, however, the administration of all these millions was then centered in the hands of a single person, Mgr. Folchi, who had carte blanche as regards the selection of the securities and bonds in which they were to be invested. The money was at first wisely invested in gilt-edged securities, but several Italian politicians and speculators talked Mgr. Folchi into selling them in order to place the sum realized into fourth-rate Italian enterprises. The result was that in less than three months the whole $5,000,000 disappeared in the financial crash which swallowed Crispi and the Banca Romana.

This made Leo XIII. realize the necessity of giving the administration of the papal funds into the hands of several highly trusted members of the Roman court, and he, therefore, formed a commission of cardinals to which he intrusted the administration of all the possessions of the holy see. At the head of this commission he placed Cardinals Mocenni and Rampolla, and, with their cooperation, he started anew in the work of saving money and investing the surplus of the papal revenues in safe securities for the benefit of his successors.

The daily expenses of the holy see amount, as shown by the statement above, to about $3,000 per day. This includes the personal expenses of the pope, the salaries of the cardinals residing in Curia, the support of the nuncios and the legations abroad, the running expenses of the Vatican and the charities distributed every year by the pope in Rome and throughout Italy. One million dollars a year does not seem a very large expense account for a man with an income of over $4,000,000.

The money that remains of the papal revenues, after paying the expenses of the holy see, is regularly invested in foreign bonds and securities. Once or twice a year Mgr. Mery del Val, the pope's confidential agent, or some highly trusted prelate like Mgr. Stonor, but never an Italian, by the way, is sent to London with the available funds, and they are deposited in the Bank of England in the name of the pope. The officials of the bank advise the pope as to the safest and best securities in which to invest the money, and it is usually placed in English and American bonds. Some time ago it was proposed to form an American committee, with Cardinal Gibbons at the head, to receive money to be invested in the name of the pope, and to place it in American securities according to the best judgment of its members, but for some reason the plan, although it had the approval of the pope, was never carried out.

It is stated on the highest authority that since 1883 Leo XIII. has been able to invest some years as high as $3,000,000, and that the annual amount so placed runs never less than $1,000,000. Most of the money rests in British bonds and securities, and the income from them already reaches a very high figure. Owing to the fluctuations of the financial market, American industrial securities, although they pay large dividends, are avoided by those who have the placing of the pope's money, but a large amount of the invested funds is in American government bonds, which are in the possession of Cardinal Mocenni.

Leo XIII. has been somewhat of a disappointment to the Roman populace. They look upon him as avaricious and penurious, because they were used to the open-handedness and generosity of Pius IX., when he still possessed the papal states, and the present pontiff is very different. Very little of Leo XIII.'s income is ever expended by him upon his own person; in fact, his present hobby is economy, and only a short time ago he greatly astonished the chief gardener by ordering that all the produce and fruit raised in the immense grounds surrounding the pontificial palace should be sold in the public market of Rome, so as to obtain the money necessary for their improvement.

In another way the present pope's expenses are less than were those of his immediate predecessor. When Pope Leo XIII. was elected each of the cardinals received a salary of $4,500 annually from the Vatican. One of his first acts was to issue a decree providing that only those cardinals who resided in Curia and who did not enjoy the revenues of a diocese were to draw this allowance from the papal treasury. Under the present administration many other economical measures have been introduced. The salaries of a great number of prelates have been reduced, the number of Vatican employes greatly diminished, and the contributions for schools and colleges in the pontificial states and in Rome reduced. For this latter purpose Leo XIII. has commanded the more wealthy religious orders to furnish funds. It is for this reason that the Carthusian monks pay $200,000 a year out of the income which they derive from the sale of the famous Chartreuse for the support of the French College of Santa Clara in Rome, and the Benedictines have been obliged to build and support at their own expense the new University of St. Anselmo in the same city.

Leo XIII. has certainly succeeded in saving more money than Pius IX left at his death, and it is estimated that at the close of the holy year the contingent fund of the holy see amounted to at least $30,000,000. This immense fortune is carefully protected against any claim that might be advanced by the family of the pope after his death. This is necessary, for at the death of a pope it is customary for his nearest blood relations to take possession of all articles of value found in his apartments. Another factor is the Italian government, which is said to be ready to lay hands upon whatever pontificial property it can, even as it did upon the property of the religious orders.

The pope has, however, a personal fortune, which is derived from the gifts presented personally to him by his admirers. Large additions to his private income are occasionally made by the sale of all precious articles which accumulate from time to time. In 1888, when Leo XIII. celebrated his episcopal jubilee, many thousand dollars worth of jewelry and other precious articles were presented to him and shown to the public at an exhibition in the Vatican. All the magnificent church vestments, chalices, monstrances, pixes and sacred vessels of silver and gold have since found their way to poor churches and convents, but the numerous articles of jewelry and loose gems have been disposed of by Mgr. Marzolini, the pope's confidential secretary, at private sale.

The proceeds of these sales went to increase the private fund of the holy father. It was formerly his custom to keep his personal money hidden in a wooden box behind the book shelves in his private study, but not long ago $62,000 which he had placed in this box mysteriously disappeared. This led the pope to realize that more modern methods for the care of his money were advisable, and a burglar-proof safe, of which he alone knew the combination, has recently been installed in his apartments.

Although I have only spoken to the actual money that comes into the control of the pope, it does not follow that it represents the whole of his resources. Leo XIII. is really the absolute master of all Catholic church property all over the world. In English-speaking countries, church property in each diocese is held in the name of the bishop, who has the power to sell, mortgage, exchange or do whatever he wishes with it. However, he dare not do anything without permission from Rome, as he holds his position solely at the pleasure of the pope, whose hand is actually the controlling one. In Catholic countries like Italy, Spain, France and Austria, ecclesiastical property is generally held in the name of the municipal corporation, but even in such places the holy father exercises a power that places him at the real head of affairs. The property of the religious orders is held as a rule in the name of their governor generals at Rome, but the generals can be removed by the pope, so that in the case of the orders also, the pope is the real controller of the property. In this way the present pontiff is the master and practical owner of property worth hundreds of millions of dollars, the legal holders of which he can appoint or remove at his pleasure. It is therefore a safe statement that no man in the world controls so vast a property as Leo XIII., and, old man though he is, he yields a financial power that is unsurpassed.

POVERTY AND EDUCATION.

The Plight of Seventy-five Pupils Begging For a Chance to Learn.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 9.—Principal Winfred C. Akers of the high school has been quietly engaged in a movement to assist needy pupils, for some time past and he now intends to bring the matter before the Business Men's association for assistance.

There are many students at the high school who can ill afford to attend the school, but who make it possible by earning enough money to clothe themselves and a little extra besides. About 75 scholars, both boys and girls, are doing this, and many more would do likewise if the opportunities presented themselves.

Principal Akers has found positions for students in stores, shops, mills, and in private houses, where the work can be done in the afternoon and in some cases in the evening. Generally these pupils are ones who are about to leave the school on account of absolute necessity, but through his efforts they have remained. Others have been those who had left the high school, but who were willing to return if outside work could be obtained. Many times the principal has gone personally responsible for a student's clothing until a place could be found.

This kind of work is done in every large institution, but in high schools the scholars generally are required to look out for themselves. There are many of the boys who have hustled and found odd positions in dry goods stores in the afternoon and in clothing stores in the evening and have been fairly well compensated. Some of the high school boys are employed by the street railway as conductors and motor men; others work in offices, a few in drug stores, while there are others that have no regular employment, but engage themselves in doing odd jobs or collecting bills on some days and others caring for the lawn or cleaning the sidewalks for private parties. Mr. Akers has placed a number of girls with private families where there is a baby to be cared for in the afternoon or on special occasions.

The students who do this kind of work are among the very best in the school. They are conscientious in their studies and trustworthy in their duties.

It is the belief of the principal that the school quota can be increased by 10 per cent if all the needy ones could secure a place that would bring in some kind of a return which would help to clothe them. The reason why there are so many poor children and students in this city is entirely of a local influence. Holyoke is a manufacturing city and the majority of the population are not more than self-supporting. Advanced education cannot be liberally extended the poor children by their parents and the ambitiious of many are for this reason destroyed.

This matter will probably be formally brought before the Business Men's association within a very short time and there is no doubt but that it will be kindly received.

Cotton Mills to Close.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 10.—It is reported here to-day that four mills at Kings Mountain, N. C., will soon stop night work on account of lack of market for cotton goods. The Ada mill here may close also for the same reason. This mill posted notice last week advising employees to save their money, as the mill might be compelled to shut down. No new quotations on cotton goods have been received here for several weeks.

In regard to the $250,000 commission company formed here Saturday a week ago, good authorities regard it as the company which the cotton spinners had in mind when they proposed an organization in their last meting, although the company as it now stands has no connection technically with that body.

A Select List o

Socialis
Books

For the Work
ingman and th
Student.

The following books are recomme
by the Literary Agency of the So
Labor Party to those desiring to
what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from
ery through Feudalism to Capit
a necessary part of the science o
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The New Trusts, Foreign
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

If the Tartars were to inundate Europe to-day, it would be hard for them to hold their own against the devastating powers of the modern financier. MONTESQUIEU.

S. D. AND S. T.

In the nation's procession of Political Failures the Social Democracy and the Single Tax occupy a unique place. Other movements have gone up and gone down before them, but the reason of the going down of these two is exceptional. The Free Silver Movement, for instance, went down, but it died, not because of anything that it did, but because the soil on which it planted its seed was "ungrateful." The Anti-Monopoly Movement, noisy at one time, has been hushed into silence, not, however, because it did not properly sing its tune, but because the public tympanum was "unappreciative." And so with all other now dead Movement: they were all killed off by lack of sympathy. With the S. T. and S. D., however, a different order of things is noticeable. With all other dead Movements, the law of their motion, one may say, was "Back Number," with the S. T. and the S. D. the law of motion is "Self-Strangulation." Of no little interest to the student of sociology, particularly in America, is this distinctive feature of the S. T. and the S. D.

The Single Tax is an ideal capitalist scheme. It implies the doing away with the Capitalist's partner and sharer in the spoils of Labor. The S. T. abolishes the Landlord. None remains to share with the Capitalist the hide of the Working Class. With the removal of the Landlord, the Capitalist, as sole survivor, monopolizes the spoils. This correct instinct blew the breath of life into the Single Tax over a hundred years ago, and kept it agoing. How, then, comes it that a Movement, with that single plank for a platform, should now be seen stranded on the political banks of this country, the capitalist country par excellence? How comes it that the Capitalists did not rush to its support and railroad it into force? For the simple reason that the law of motion of the Single Tax movement was "Self Strangulation;" it frightened the capitalists away. The S. T. in this country forgot that one hundred years ago revolutionary utterances fitted its lips because the class, in whose interest it was, had still its own revolution to accomplish, whereas, by the time the S. T. started here, the Capitalist revolution was accomplished; the capitalist was in the saddle; the S. T. could only be a "finishing touch" to capitalist rule; and, what is most important of all, there was the next revolution looming up above the horizon; the Socialist Revolution, the revolution of the Working Class, with, of course, the Capitalist himself as the prospective and doomed victim. Under such circumstances, the word "Revolution" grates disagreeably on certain ears. This fact the Single Tax Movement ignored. It rigged itself up in the panoply of "Revolution," and, logically enough, frightened away the Capitalists, without, of course, being able to attract the Working Class, whose instincts guarded them from making a revolution in behalf of their oppressors. Abandoned by its frightened beneficiaries, the S. T. collapsed. What is left of it is only a fad.

Such, essentially, is the case with the Social Democracy. The Middle Class is still an extensive class. It can not conquer the summit, but it could still secure much for itself. The S. D., goaded into life by bourgeois needs, fell into the same mistake as its predecessor, the S. T. It did not stop to consider the psychology of the class, whose instincts gave it birth, and whose support it needed. It also began to spout "Revolution," and, still more tactless than the S. T. in this respect, it styled itself "Socialist." That sealed its fate. Its bourgeois actions, and condonement of bourgeois actions, queered its Socialism, while its "Socialist" trappings frightened the proverbially timid, and disgusted the would-be-labor-fleecing bourgeois. Net result, failure, collapse, prompt and swift.

Not in vain do political apparitions, like the S. T. and the S. D. flit through the political spheres of the land. They preach a lesson that to the Socialist is as valuable as the lesson that the shifting appearance of skies preaches to the farmer.

"There is no Social or Political Movement that is not the product of distinct economic class interests. Accordingly, the Movement that is to survive, or at least accomplish some tangible result, must have clearness of head to perceive the class interests on which it must bank, and honesty to fish for none other. The Movement that lacks in this, will, like the jack-daw in the fable, be denied by its own, without gaining acceptance by those whose feathers it borrows."

VENTURESOME METHODISTS.

The Methodist Ministers of the city of Philadelphia, in conference assembled, have adopted by a unanimous vote a report demanding the confiscation, absolute and unqualified, of the property of the Roman Catholic friars in the Philippine Islands upon the ground that the friars secured the said property "by theft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people." The moral ground for confiscating property, established in this report,—acquisition by theft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people—is concrete enough to hoist every capitalist front pew-holder and church-donator, Methodist or otherwise. It is moreover concrete enough to hoist the whole capitalist system, enthrone the Social Revolution, and establish the Socialist Republic.

Surely, the Reverend Methodist gentlemen who voted so unanimously to expropriate the Roman Catholic friars of the Philippine Islands on the ground that they acquired the property "by theft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people," do not mean that their Filipino brothers of the cloth actually "lifted" the gold and silver candalabra, now found in their churches, out of Filipino parlors; surely our Reverend Philadelphia gentlemen do not mean that their Filipino confreres leaped by moon or other light over the fences of Filipino land-holders, rolled up the real estate, packed it upon trucks, and decamped with it to their "estates," grown thereby to mammoth proportions. Surely not. The only explanation, the only interpretation possible to the words "theft" and "intimidation," found in the report, is that when people who toil not and do not spin, yet are found in possession of the wealth that can be the fruit of work only, it must follow that somebody is robbed, and that the robber is he who is found in possession.

Excellent sociological reasoning! It is a whole page taken from Socialist philosophy. And now the question comes, are these Methodist Ministers quoters or garblers of Socialism? If they are quoters of Socialism, then there can not be one sociologic morality for robber Filipino friars, and another for robber American lay capitalists. Then the identical justification, for stripping the Filipino friars of their ill-gotten gains, exists for stripping the American lay capitalists of their ill-gotten gains,—theft and intimidation of the simple and confiding American Working Class.

What say the Reverend Methodist Ministers of Philadelphia?

The Socialists of the land, while awaiting the answer, hold their breath in suspense wondering: "Can we have all along done pulpiteerdom a wrong in placing confidence in neither its powers of reasonng nor its moral integrity?"

WHEN NOT CRIMINAL, CHILDISH.

The communication from "S. T. & L. A.," that appeared in our correspondence column telling of the action of the local organization of the International Typographical Union in blackballing an applicant for admission on the ground that he had worked in the composing room of this paper, and had not demanded wages high enough to make impossible its publication, is a timely contribution to the understanding of the "pure and simple" frame of mind. The contribution is especially timely in that it must tend to chasten the indignation, bound to be severe, that every right-minded man must entertain for that abortion of a labor organization known as the "pure and simple" Union.

However coarse-grained an I. T. U. Fakir may be, however habitually vinous his condition, however constitutionally crooked his make-up, he knows that this paper is a bona fide Labor Paper, an unflinching upholder of the Working Class. Due to their unworthy characteristics, these Fakirs may hate the paper, but respect it they are bound to. Now, then, their attitude, as correctly depicted by "S. T. & L. A.," is that "Union Wages" is a thing so wholly the be-all and end-all of human endeavor, is a principle so rigidly to be adhered to that, even at the risk of killing a Labor paper, such wages must be enforced. Such childishness goes far to lame indignation; in sight of it one is seized with that feeling of pity that comes over the sane at the motto of the "Scientific Anarchist," who loves Liberty "tho' it slay him."

Without life no Liberty is worth having; the Liberty that slays is the pet of the calf. And so with "Union Wages." Intelligently understood, Union Wages is one of the means towards the emancipation of the wage slave class; a Labor paper is a still stronger weapon to that end. Accordingly, the Labor organization, that, like the Socialist Labor Party, sets up such a paper, would be supremely childish if it were to insist, within its own ranks, upon measures that are intended only against the exploiter; and its childishness would be more calfy still if it were to insist upon such measures to the extent of crippling, or strangling the paper to death.

Looked at from one side, examined by the light of his malfeasances in the Labor world, the Labor Fakir appears like a criminal, and the gathering indignation of the awakening Proletariat seems disposed to treat him as such by giving him but short shrift. But does not the manifestation herein examined point to a mental condition that deprives these gentlemen of responsibility and, while spurring the full-grown workingmen's movement to cashier them, invokes pity in their behalf?

THE MODERN RICHARD III.

Our Washington letters during the last two weeks, dealing with the River and Harbor appropriations, particularly yesterday's, have furnished regular knock-out blows to the pretences of our capitalist rulers that the legislation which they incubate is distinctly free from the class ear-mark. As a consequence, these letters have shed no indifferent light on the connection there is between the legislature and the factory, between the mill that turns out laws and the mill that turns out goods.

The only effect of improved machinery upon the relative positions of Capitalist and Workingman is to strengthen the power of the capitalist in fleecing the workingman, and to place the workingman more helplessly at the mercy of the fleecing capitalist. Improved or perfected machinery has that effect, under the capitalist or private ownership of the machinery system, in three ways. First, by rendering dearer the tool of production, it removes the tool more completely from the reach of ownership of the workingman; secondly, by rendering the tool more productive, vast layers of the middle class are compelled to come down to the level of the working class, thus swelling the supply of labor, and thereby lowering the price of labor-power or wages; finally, improved machinery weakens directly the position of the working class by its direct displacement of labor. Large ships are large tools: they bring on all these three results.

By the light of these undeniable economic facts, what other than "class legislation," "capitalist class legislation," is the conduct of Congress when it appropriates the sum of $4,000,000 in order that the already deep harbor of New York be deepened five feet more to allow ships, not yet built, and drawing thirty-four feet of water, to enter our port—and to encourage the building of such mammoth displacers of sailors? By the light of these undeniable economic facts, what else are such laws enacted by a capitalist Government but a decree of death to the welfare of the working class, a Government stimulus to the extensive displacement of labor that, without stimulus, is proceeding fast enough, and is fast enough subjugating the workers?

The usurping Capitalist Class, in political power, is a modern Richard III, to the Working Class. Its every breath breathes death, its every look portends death, its every act inflicts death. Its decrees are marked with the usurper Richard's words: "Down, down to hell!" as he smote his victims.

The usurper Richard met his bloody Bosworth field. Upon the peaceful field of the hustings, the field of civilized warfare, let the usurper Capital be smitten by the heirs of the mourning that his class legislation constantly spreads like a pall,—the Proletariat of America.

FOURIER LIVED IN VAIN FOR HIM.

Senator Depew delivered a speech in the Senate in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill. The speech was cast in classic mold. It combines unity of time, place and action. This circumstance enables a condensed criticism to be passed on it, to wit, Fourier lived in vain for the literary understrapper who wrote that speech.

It was Fourier who first called attention to that typical phenomenon of capitalism: crises, intense distress in sight of plenty. Distress, deep and wide, was nothing new in the world. But the distress hitherto known was the result of the actual absence, the actual non-existence of the necessaries of life. Hunger because of crop failures, exposure because of conflagrations, death because of enemies' sword,—all that seems natural. But hunger despite bursting granaries within reach of the hand, exposure despite ample shelter in existence, nakedness despite heaps of clothing mountain high,—that seems impossible: Capitalism made it possible; the realization of the fact pointed to a turning epoch of the race and rung the doom of the Capitalist regime. This is what Fourier did for mankind.

Accordingly, the capitalist and his understrappers are particularly careful in their expressions to sail around this danger point. To admit it, is to be drawn into the vortex of Socialist dialectics. They deny that there is too much wealth, they assert there is not wealth enough; with these false assertions as mattresses against Socialist cannons, the capitalists continue to contend that capitalism is necessary and Socialism a utopia, because "there is not enough to go around."

And now comes Depew's literary understrapper and writes and Depew reads:

"We have crowded upon our rails, our lakes, our rivers, and our canals an output from every avenue of production which must find markets or PRODUCE STAGNATION AND DISTRESS BEYOND OUR DREAMS."

Indeed? How comes it that such plethoric wealth can "produce distress"? Is it that our people are gorged with fruition, and such added and unconsumed wealth would tempt them to gorge themselves still more like gourmands? Surely not! Our people are in distress now; they eat not as they should, nor are they clothed as the weather requires, nor do they take rest as health demands. Such is the plight of these who produce all this wealth; the only gorged ones are the class that Depew speaks for—the idle capitalist class—, and they would not feel distress even if markets are not formed for all these goods.

The admission by a capitalist that "distress beyond our dreams" attends wealth beyond our dreams is tantamount to a criminal's confession. It is a confession that the working class are robbed; it is a confession that the capitalist class is a robber class; and finally it is a confession that the capitalist who makes the admission little knows what it is he is saying. To him Fourier lived in vain.

Edward O. Walcott, ex-Senator from Colorado, won his "right" to a seat because it is said he lost $27,000 at one faro sitting, and never turned a hair. When he was at Washington, his quiet games were famous, and his skillful play frequently allowed him to earn enough money to repair any odd rents in his primitive accumulation. In fact, numerous callow elders fell a victim to his directing genius, or contributed a few dollars to his superintendance. All the while Edward O. was helping to pass laws against lotteries, promoting gambling through the United States mail, and against schemes to defraud the public. He must have laughed occasionally in his capacious sleeve, when he thought of the good natured public that took his professional purity seriously. So must his fellows likewise have laughed. That is unless they were all too bored by the public's stupidity to deem it worth a laugh.

Markham, who grew tearful for the reactionary, brutal, and bloody French small farmer, did a like service for the "good Queen Victoria." The reason was not far to seek. It sat on the platform with him, and its name for the time being was Carnegie.

It might have had a dozen other names, but that is enough for this occasion. Markham has not penned a line that is worth reading. It is the mushiest of mush, and the most slobbery of drool. But he has his points of usefulness. He is a good thing to give to workingmen. He is harmless to the capitalist class. His outpourings may cause a suspension of thought, and in that condition the working class is most acceptable. If Victoria had one good point about her, that poem by Markham would have been the worst kind of an insult.

Ex-Comptroller Eckels defended trusts and says that talent is always rewarded. Talent may be rewarded, if we believe that talent is like virtue in the fact that it is its own reward. The trusts frequently have need of talent, and they buy it the same as they buy their raw material, or any thing else they may use in their business. In that way talent sometimes does command a high price, but the instances in which it does are rare. The individual producer who builds up a small business does not receive much of a reward when the trust freezes him out, but he can console himself with the reflexion that he has assisted in the centralization of industry, and that his talent in that line was its own reward. But as in the case of virtue, such reward does not make a perfect substitute for a square meal.

Professor Olin H. Landreth in his report on disease in Easthampton, L. I., says that it was caused by the camp at Montauk Point. The diseases are virulent in their nature, and some of them were supposed hitherto to be entirely tropical. This is one of the worst results of our "manifest destiny." The returning soldiers bring with them all sorts of contagion, and they distribute it wherever they go. The hundred thousand or so soldiers that may be expected to return with some Asiatic pest will do much towards lowering the standard of health in this country. It will take but very few years to ripen the germs, and make them feel perfectly at home in this country. One of the methods whereby we shall pay our bills for our new possessions is through the health of this and future generations. Easthampton has the first decided example.

The Kaiser aroused more enthusiasm than did England's new king. Why should he not? He is just as much of an Englishman as Edward VII, and he is far more methodical in his madness. It is a fact that though Edward was born on English soil, and has vegetated there most of his life, he never learned to speak English without a German accent. As most of our Anglomaniacs never learn to speak it without a Cockney accent, this shortcoming may be overlooked. The demonstration given the Kaiser will be used by him. A time may yet come when he can see his way to accept the lucrative position of King of England, and he is putting in a bid for popularity now. The present holder of the office is less than nothing, and he has worked assiduously to make even that

The Rev. E. E. Whittaker, of Ashtabula, Ohio, is using the newspapers to build up his church business. This should cause no comment, as there is not a preacher in New York who does not do likewise. The objection is that Mr. Whittaker pays full rates, and his brothers in the Lord, object. Most of them object because they have been accustomed to receiving advertising the same way that they receive carpet slippers at donation parties, or buttons in contribution baskets. Still Mr. Whittaker has done a good piece of work. He pays for what he gets. Now, if he were to engage in some honest occupation, we have no doubt that much would be forgiven him.

Charitably inclined persons are not satisfied with the income they are receiving for their humanity so they have planned to get "nearer" to the Italian. The movement has the support of Bishop Potter. It is not quite evident that this support does the movement any good. Other movements have had the Bishop's support, and if they were really honest, it injured them. The plan that now has the Bishop's favor is one to erect a home for Italian immigrants so that the society that does the erecting can have first whack at them. If the plan succeeds we may expect before long to read advertisements to the effect that a choice lot of men, women, and children has arrived, and can be obtained at low prices upon application at the "home."

Mr. H. C. Frick does not do business on a small scale. He is not content with buying a house lot or two in a town, but he calmly purchases the whole outfit, houses, land, river front and all. That is the modern capitalist, and the bright young man who wishes to compete with him has only to go into his toy bank and take the savings therein and buy a town with them. The young man who finds the road to wealth still open has only to consider such little obstacles as the ability to purchase a whole town for business purposes. Mr. Frick is not the only one who does this, or who can do it. It is becoming a popular and a common act in American business life. It may not be wholly necessary to success, but it is remarkably handy.

Mrs. Williams of Union Hill is holding the young daughter of a dying man as security for $9 board owed by the man. That is placing an unwarranted and fictitious value on the child, as our courts have decided that a child is worth only one dollar. Unless some charitable persons step in Mrs. Williams is apt to find that she has a worthless collateral on her hands. Children are a drug in the market in our times.

Political and Economic.

How firmly set, sharp and biting the teeth of the S. L. P. buzz-saw are, and what havoc these teeth are making in the anatomy of the crookdom, may be gathered from the following squib that is making the rounds of the crook papers, and not a word of which is true:

"And now the Italian-speaking Socialists are following the Hungarian sections and leaving De Leon's sinking ship. Sixty delegates met at Newark, N. J., and resolved to sever their connection with Socialist parties and to start an independent organization. The Italian paper, 'Il Proletario,' will hereafter assume a neutral position instead of supporting the old S. L. P. The 'buzz-saw' continues to lose its teeth."

If wishing could un-tooth the buzz-saw, how toothless it would be, how crookdom could enjoy life! But, alas, wishing can't do the job.

Mr. William Allen White has a study in "McClure's Magazine," of Richard Croker that is phrasy, rhapsodical, and nonsensical. In fact it contains more drivel to the square inch than most articles of a political nature contain. It is tainted with the breath of ignorance, it is colored with the decay of a putrid social system, and it is warped by the bias of a man who is of and for the thing he would judge. If we throw aside the "scientific sociology" of the article, and eliminate the labored and twisted wording, we find that Allen pats Croker on the head and tells him he is a good boy, and that it is well we have him because he stands between "society" and ten thousand empty stomachs. He stands? Is it he alone? Did he make Tammany? Did he make what is known as the Democracy of this city? Not much. He is an incident. His place could be filled to-morrow, but the place of the Democratic party, the breakwater between the capitalist system and the social revolution could not be replaced. Its work is that of reaction, and capitalist harpists like Mr. Allen will sing the virtues of this organization just as long as it is useful to capitalist society, and no longer.

The pictures of Mrs. Nation in action, as published in the daily papers, are of great interest. The "Journal" places her in a Bowery joint and makes her victims such persons as we might suppose possessed of such little intellect that they would read the "Journal." The "Herald" locates her in one of the places so plentiful in the vicinity of the unrepentant Magdalen's promenade on upper Broadway. The "Staats-Zeitung" arouses the anger of its following by turning Frau Nation, who in this case, is a respectable looking German lady loose in a prominent and well-furnished Rathskeller. As none of these places flourish in "bleeding Kansas," we must suspect that "our own special correspondents on the scene" failed to connect with Mrs. Nation, or else they were slightly pleased by their habitual surroundings.

CAPITALIST BRUTALITY IN CHINA.

About six or seven months ago, we were told that the Boxer movement had assumed gigantic dimensions. The newspapers of Christendom were teeming with accounts of the massacre of Christians by Chinese. Of course many, if not most, of those accounts were fictitious—having had no foundation in fact; and many of the "despatches" containing those "accounts" were gotten up in the editorial offices. In the United States, at any rate, the object of those "massacre" accounts was simply to prepare the public mind, and if need be, to manufacture public opinion in favor of war should such an emergency arise. The capitalist nations of the world have not hesitated to send troops to China ostensibly for the purpose of "restoring order," and "protecting our fellow-Christians," but in reality to fasten themselves on the backs of the Chinese and thus promote trade and commerce—the highest virtue of Capital. To-day the civilized world ought to blush for shame, before the heathen Chinese, for the cruelty, brutality, outrage, rapine, ravage and massacres committed, by the troops of the several capitalist nations, against innocent Chinese. And, strange to say, the very press that was wild with frenzy in its fabulous accounts, six months ago, is conspicuously silent to-day. The fearful tale of wreck and slaughter that have been going on in China ever since the allied armies landed, is related by two eye-witnesses—Dr. E. J. Dillon in the "Contemporary Review," and Sir Robert Hart, in the "Fortnightly Review," for January, and by T. F. Millard in "Scribner's Magazine," for February.

What these gentlemen have to say, especially in the darkest features of their reports, is too shocking and too horrible to be reprinted. Suffice it to say that the doings of the capitalistic apostles of culture were so heninous that even the plea of their having been perpetrated upon wild savages would not free them from the nature of monstrous crimes. It is safe to say that the Chinese were treated by the capitalist guards of law and order as the Christians were during the reign of Nero. Tens of thousands of innocent Chinamen were killed in the most horrible manner; homes devastated; houses plundered; "outrages against female honor were heinous and many;" and "females of all ages have been abused to death." In short, China has been converted into a living hell with which the reign of terror of the French Revolution will favorably compare. Entire fields were laid waste and whole regions have been devastated and depopulated. But the very acme of murderous brutality has been reached when 300 absolutely innocent coolies were shot, in cold blood near Taku, by Russian soldiers, "who had orders, it is said, to slay every human being who wore a pigtail." Mr. Dillon continues: "I speak as an eye-witness when I say, for example, that over and over again the gutters of the city of Tungtschau ran red with blood, and I sometimes found it impossible to go my way without getting by boots bespattered with human gore. There were few shops, private houses and courtyards without dead bodies and pools of dark blood. Amid a native population whose every souls quaked with fear at sight of a rifle, revolver or military uniform, a reign of red terror was inaugurated for which there seems no adequate motive." No adequate motive! Why, the capitalist beast of private property creates in man such brutal instincts and passionate desires for ownership that no looting, no outrage, no crime is too wanton, too wicked, too dastardly!

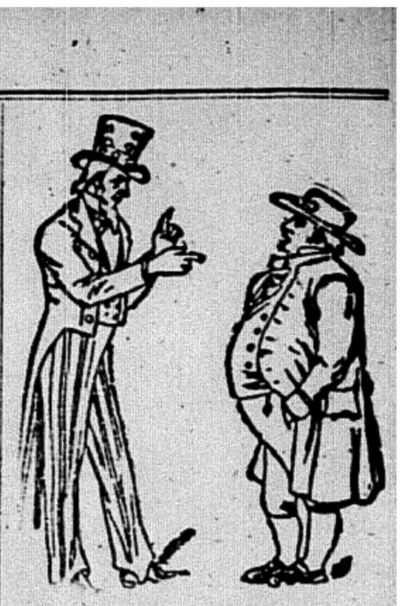
But let us proceed.

"No native's life or property was safe for an hour. Men I had been speaking to before lunch were in their graves by sundown, and no mortal will ever known the reason why. . . At night time no Chinaman would venture out of doors without suicidal intent. He would be shot down without compunction." Very sarcastically Mr. Hart remarks: "The men of our flag showed their detestation of the most ancient of civilizations by the wanton destruction of whatever they could not carry off—those of another preached the gospel of cleanliness by shooting down anybody who committed a nuisance in public—while those of a third spread their ideas on the sanctity of family life by breaking into private houses and ravishing the women and girls they found there." After all this is it any wonder that, as one expresed himself: "For a century to come Chinese converts will consider looting and vengeance Christian virtues!"

One of the Socialist indictments against capitalism is that it regards property more valuable than human life. This charge has been proven over and over again since we find evidence all around us and everywhere. But the charge finds fresh corroboration in a most remarkable manner in this Chinese trouble. While all the murder, shooting, rapine, devastation and looting were carried on by the several armies without a word of protest from their respective Governments, looting was the first practice to be generally condemned, reprobated in very strong language and, to a certain extent, even prohibited. While all other outrages were continued and tolerated, violations of the laws of property were alone singled out and more or less prevented!

It must be stated that in all the outrages, above enumerated, all nations partook and they are all guilty of these crimes—some to a greater, others to a lesser extent. The heathen Japanese, it is said, have comparatively speaking, behaved well and were the first "among the Allies who understood the natives, gained their confidence, restored perfect order and re-established the reign of law." This may probably be accounted for by the fact that the Japanese "were animated by a desire to show Europe that if a thorough reorganization of China be desirable, they, and they alone, could effect it." However, in the beginning, they, too, participated in all the outrages.

Strange to say in spite of all this, some people, and the press particularly, persisted, throughout the campaign, in speaking of the glorious work of civilizing China, when it is evident that the Chinese have been ruined, and the so-called civilized troops demoralized.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (approaching Uncle Sam with a confidential air)—I want to make a suggestion to you.

UNCLE SAM.—Let her fly!

B. J.—The Socialist Labor Party is an excellent party—

U. S.—That's a chestnut to me. What's your suggestion?

B. J.—There is no party like it—

U. S.—Is your budget of news made up of more such stale items?

B. J.—It's principles are brilliant—

U. S.—If you have no more thrilling news than you have so far imparted to me, I'll have to leave you; this is my busy day.

B. J.—Just wait. It will be a glorious day for the nation the day the S. L. P. comes into power—

U. S.—Come, man; come, what have you on your heart?

B. J.—This: The thing for the S. L. P. to do is to—

U. S. puts a hand to each ear so as to catch every sound.

B. J.—To get a big and ever bigger vote.

U. S. (looks tired at B. J.)—Is that the sum total of all your wisdom?

B. J. —Well, that's what it should do.

U. S.—Why, man alive, that's the very thing it is doing all along!

B. J.—Ah! That's what it claims to be doing—

U. S.—And don't it?

B. J.—And that's what it means to do—

U. S.—And don't it do it?

B. J.—No; it goes about it wrong. The way it goes about it is dead wrong. It never can get votes that way.

U. S.—And what's the way you would suggest? I suppose we are now getting at your "suggestion."

B. J.— The way to go about it is to be broader. Don't be so fastidious about whom you take in; let them all come in; don't keep out anybody.

U. S.—Go on; go on.

B. J.—By taking in everybody, friends of all these will come over to you on election day—

U. S.—I hope not!

B. J.—There you have it! Just as I said! You S. L. P. men don't want to increase your vote.

U. S.—Weren't you telling me only yesterday that you were living on reduced rations: that since you lost your job you were so hard pushed for something to bite that you had lost fully ten pounds?

B. J.—That's what I said. Do you know of a job for me?

U. S. (talking very confidentially)—I want to make a suggestion to you.

B. J. (eagerly)—What is it?

U. S.—The thing for you to do is to eat more, to stow more food into you.

B. J. (impatiently)—I don't need you to tell me that! I am trying hard to do that very thing.

U. S.—Ah! That's what you claim that you are doing—

B. J.—And don't I?

U. S.—And that's what you mean to do—

B. J.—And don't I do it?

U. S.—No; you go about it wrong. The way you go about it is dead wrong. You never can gain flesh that way.

B. J.—And what's the way you would suggest?

U. S.—The way to go about it is to be broader. You are too fastidious about what you put into your stomach: throw in everything, anything: stale cabbages, egg-shells, potato-peelings, fish bones, chicken feathers. By taking in all these things, just as they come along, or you come along them, you will—

B. J.—No, thank you!

U. S.—There you have it! Just as I said. You don't want to take in food.

B. J.—The devil, you say! I want to take in food all right, but not such stuff!

U. S.—Why not, pray?

B. J.—For the simple reason that I don't propose to commit suicide.

U. S.—And that's just why the S. L. P. refuses to take in "everybody." Such riff-raff as you say the S. L. P. is too fastidious about, and won't take, would sit on the stomach of the Party as hard as stale cabbages, egg-shells, potato-peelings, fish-bones, chicken feathers, etc., would sit on your stomach. The Party's stomach could not digest them. The Party might possibly sooner get a big vote that way. But, in the first place, whatever that vote may be numerically, it never could reach the requisite notch, and its quality would be such that the Party would be queered for ever, and would die out malodorously. The Socialist Labor Party will move on for a while yet on "short rations," and it proposes to keep on that tack till itself has raised the requisite crop, that, admitted into its ranks, will impart to it the necessary strength—mental, physical and moral—to fulfill its task. The S. L. P. is justly "fastidious:" it takes into its system only the very best "food:" tainted food it discards calmly, serenely and firmly.

Everybody Take Notice!

Sections, Party members, and Locals of the S. T. & L. A. should not forget that the edition of the DAILY PEOPLE for Sunday, March 17, will be the biggest we have ever gotten out. Thousands of copies will go to every State in the Union, and for this reason it will be the best possible advertising medium. In order to make it a success every effort should be put forth to collect advertisements. The price will be only one dollar an inch, and every dollar spent will bring trade to many times that amount. It will be easy to obtain these advertisements in your locality, and every one should begin the work at once. Do not delay, but set out at once. The larger the returns, the more certain will it be that the edition will be a success. Remember, the advertising price is only one dollar an inch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Two Incidents.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—There is in this city a society known as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, to which belong some of the wealthy bon-ton ladies of the city, including Mrs. Roy Whiting, the daughter-in-law of William Whiting, millionaire paper manufacturer, ex-congressman, and bosom friend of William McKinley, president of the United States.

The ladies of this W. C. T. U. have set their hearts upon a very worthy object—a drinking fountain to be placed upon the City Hall lawn. The city has appropriated the lawn for this purpose, and will also keep the fountain in repair. The cost of constructing this fountain is estimated at $300, and the W. C. T. U. has for two years tried to raise that amount without success.

Lately they have put a collection box into one of the local drygoods stores to raise the money from the customers who may chance to have a few pennies to spare. It seems strange and casts a peculiar light upon the public spirit of our rich class who at times waste fabulous sums for trifles.

This William Whiting, during the presidential campaign, bought the monkey suits, lanterns, torchlights, tin cups and dinner pails for a gang of class-unconscious workmen to parade the streets as the "Whiting Guards" in favor of "prosperity for the rich and the full dinner pail for the workers."

He also paid the fares to Worcester and other towns for these tools of plutocracy. But they have no money to spare for a drinking fountain.

The citizens of Holyoke were treated to a remarkable piece of business enterprise between two leading gents' furnishing stores on one of the main business streets of the city. The Naumkeag store announced that it would sell men's stockings for 5 cents a pair during a certain day last week. Opposite is the store of Besse Mills & Co., and they announced that they would sell the same article for 3 cents a pair. Then the store opposite sold for 1 cent a pair, which was followed by two pairs for 1 cent. Then the Naumkeag threw away several suits of clothes, which were torn to pieces in the scramble by the crowd. Then the store on the other side of the street hired an open trolley car, and with a brass band, made a tour of the town, announcing that they would throw away from the roof of their store 2,400 pairs of stockings. This folly will not last long, and in the end the customers will be charged double to make up for this capitalist folly. M. R.

Holyoke, Mass., January 31, 1901.

War to the Knife on the Organized Scabbery.

To the DAILY PEOPE.—The article in the Sunday PEOPLE of last January 27, entitled "The Carpenters" was magnificent. It was such a splendid smash at the band of labor fakirs that are running the pure and simple trades union movement of this country to the ground. I wish to add my experience to that of Comrade Wolf, so that every body may understand how the cabinet makers are being betrayed by the Organized Scabbery that controls the U. B. of the C. & J.

On the first week in December, I went to work in W. C. Dean & Company's shops in Greenpoint. During that week Business Agent Zeibig came around, and, after having a conference with the boss, he organized the shop. Boss Dean signed an agreement, the main features of which were that there were to be two rates of wages paid. The machine hands were to receive $15 and the men who gave out the work were to get $17.

I was one of the $17 men. I found to my disgust that I was fired a few weeks later, to be exact, on December 26, and two scabs were taken on at once, who went to work for $15. Both of them joined my union (No. 32). One of them paying $2 down and the other fellow nothing, although, I guess, both paid up later. These men then, in violation of the agreement did the 17 work for $15, and two more of the $17 men were laid off. Since then the $17 men have been gradually laid off until only six of the original sixteen men are left.

In each case the $15 men do the work. Thus, we see that not only does one union scab it on the other half. The same national body, as shown in that Sunday's DAILY PEOPLE story, but more wonderful still, one half of a local union scabs it on the other half. The boss puts his hands in his own and our pockets at the same time, and grins, while Business Agent Zeibig stands off in the distance, smiles with the boss, draws his $54 fortnightly, plus expenses, and then goes on his way rejoicing.

But this, bad as it is, is not the worst of the scabbery. After making the $15 men do the work of the $17 ones, Dean & Company is now getting $10 men to do the work of the $15 ones. And again, is the agent complacent.

This is how the game is worked. A number of old hands are taken on, who come from other cities. After a talk with the boss they announce themselves as learners. Although the constitution debars men who are over twenty-one from learning these fellows, some of whom voted for Grant, are put on to learn, (?) and work like blacks with skill to burn for $10 per week. When this was pointed out to Zeibig, he said: "Leave them alone. We can't do anything now. You would only destroy everything if you tried. We must wait until next May, and then we will go for them." I suppose, next, we will have to wait another year.

Before closing, I may say that this game that Zeibig and Dean & Company are playing, we are calling the carousal game. The $15 men do the $17 work. The $17 men are allowing themselves to be cut down, and also do the $15 work, and then the $10 men do both $15 and $17 work. Thus an endless chain, carousel like arrangement is formed, and the poor honest rank and file are running around and around, and never find any end to the swindle.

The advice in last Sunday's article must be followed with this labor-faking crowd, viz.: "Pull away, and smash from without."

RICHARD JOHNSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2.

The S. L. P. is Constantly Plagiarized.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The foolishness of "Citizen and Country" has several times been exposed in the PEOPLE, but evidence of its daring crookedness seems to have escaped attention. In the DAILY PEOPLE of December 17 last, and in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of December 22, there was an editorial headed "The Guerilla." A portion of that editorial was printed in "Citizen and Country" of January 4, in the same style as, and among its editorials, and without a credit or quotation mark. The manager of the paper was informed of the above fact, but has not, yet, to my knowledge, made an apology, so it is to be presumed that the editorial was deliberately stolen. The editor had a stray moment of sanity when he culled that editorial, but his dishonesty is shown by failure to give rightful credit to the PEOPLE. C. C. W.

Toronto, Can., Feb. 2

Tid-bits From the United Mine Workers' Convention

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—A word from Section Indianapolis, Socialist Labor Party, concerning the Twelfth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America probably will be of interest to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE.

A truce seemed declared between the Ratchford-Mitchell faction and the Lewis-Dolan faction. Only on two occasions did the two elements come to the surface.

The first instance was in connection with the debate over the raising of the salaries of the national officers. W. H. Haskins, the man Lewis had placed in the presidential chair of the Ohio Miners' organization reflected upon Mitchell. W. D. Ryan, the Illinois State secretary, had said that to his knowledge, Mitchell had turned down an offer from a business corporation of $5,000 a year, with an annual increase of $1,000 a year so long as he remained with the concern. Haskins suggested that it was quite a bright young man that could command that salary without an organization like the United Mine Workers behind him. The Lewis-Dolan people pose as the economists of the organization. Mitchell replied quite bitterly.

The second instance arose at the close of the convention on the question of the printing of the proceedings. In preceding conventions it was said to have been the custom to publish for circulation among the members in general only synopses of the proceedings and not debates. Haskins moved that the full report be printed or else that the synopses be printed and that all records of the convention, including the stenographic report, be destroyed. He said that in former conventions records had been sprung as official, which were known to be false. The matter was compromised by a resolution to send to each district president a verbatim report.

For some inexplicable reason, the Pearce scandal, in which embezzlements in the national secretary-treasurer's office during W. C. Pearce's administration of that office were exposed by a local paper, was smothered by the convention in executive session.

The PRESS COMMITTEE. SECTION INDIANAPOLIS, S. L. P.,

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1.

A Hint to Organize Stenographers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—For some time past I have been thinking seriously of the practicability of organizing a stenographers' labor union. I know that there have been various attempts made to organize such unions in different cities but without success. However, there are several organizations of a similar character in existence and I think that if one could be organized in Cincinnati in would greatly improve the condition of this class of wage workers. Cincinnati is a city noted for its cheap labor and especially is this true of stenography.

Would suggest, therefore, if you think such a union practicable to use your utmost efforts in organizing one for I am certain that it will prove a failure unless undertaken by experienced organizers.

A STENOGRAPHER,

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1.

As to Permanent Organizers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The suggestion of the N. E. C. regarding permanent organizers deserves more consideration than hitherto has been applied. Only two communications, one from Comrade Noonan of Springfield, Mass., and another from the Press Committee of Section Lynn, Mass., have so far appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE. The question how to approach the subject is so serious and important as to ask for space in our organ for a few remarks about it.

I don't propose to dwell long on the proposition of Comrade Noonan to take the territory of a hundred-mile circle around Springfield as a basis, because it would involve the formation of an entirely new organization. This is unnecessary, for we have proved to be up to the task of leading our forces in every state. If the S. E. C.'s did not show any activity or nearly none, we have to blame ourselves. The fault lies with the Sections and with nobody else. If the Sections of the New England States furnish the necessary funds we shall have permanent organizers in the field in the shortest time.

The question how to raise those moneys is dealt with in the correspondence of Section Lynn. A raise in the price of our due stamps is suggested!

I for one can and do not favor that proposition for two reasons. All Sections would have to contribute the same amount; but the Sections in the New England States are very differently situated as to their ability to raise funds, and so are the members in every particular Section. The seeming equality turns an appalling unequality. Furthermore, it would hamper the increase in membership, perhaps even cause a decrease.

I should suggest that all Sections in the New England States follow the course of Section Hartford, Conn. This Section ordered its organizer to let the S.E.C. know that Section Hartford is able and willing to pay five dollars every month towards a permanent organizer, no matter how large the territory to be covered by him, as long as Hartford county is included. If every Section does likewise the problem of raising the funds is solved, and we shall get what we are striving for.

The last campaign has put us to a severe test, but we stood the strain. Are the militants to lie down idle now? By no means! Be up and doing now, comrades. For our work will be recorded in in the chapters of the history of the human race. On to the Socialist Republic!

MAX. LECHNER, Organizer,

Hartford, Ct., Feb. 2.

You Win the Bet: There is no Truth in the Statement That the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. has Reconsidered its Decision.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In your issue of January 26, under the "Official" head, I see where the S. L. P. received a communication from the Social Democratic party, requesting that the two parties consolidate; I also saw where the S. L. P. promptly returned the same without even considering the proposition. But in spite of this, the secretary of the Social Democratic party of Covington, Ky., has circulated the report that the two parties HAVE combined. One of the people that he told this to was so persistent, and insisted that this was so, stating that the secretary of the S. D. P. had got it direct from the S. D. P. headquarters. I gave him the WEEKLY PEOPLE of January 26, which contained the business referred to, but he simply said that he had got later news than the issue of January 26, which was official, and that the two parties had consolidated, and furthermore, he was willing to bet me $1 that he was right; and we would leave it to you. I hope that you will verify or contradict the above and publish your answer in next week's issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Success to your efforts on behalf of humanity. I am

FRED. RIEGENHARDT,

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 2.—

More Light on the Lifting of the "Sun" Boycott More to Come.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The action of the Organized Scabbery that runs No. 6, International Typographical Union, last Sunday, in "lifting" the boycott on the New York "Sun," was only the culmination of a dirty Organized Scabbery scheme long connived.

That something of this kind was in the wind, was smelled by those who had noses to smell at the January meeting, when the very same clique, that now favored the lifting of the "Sun" boycott, violently, and with bloody dollars in their eyes, opposed a resolution in which it was proposed that "Big Six" stand by T. Sherlock, Editor of the "Unionist," (a paper which had been subsidized by No. 6, to defend its cause in the fight with the "Sun,") in the matter of appealing against a decision of a court by which Sherlock was found guilty of "libelling a 'Sun' employee." It was the very same Mr. Duncan, so well characterized in yesterday's DAILY PEOPLE, who, at that January meeting, favored the "dropping of Sherlock," to forget that man's services in the interest of No. 6, and to "let him do his time." Whether this was "one of the agreements" with Mr. Laffan, the manager of the "Sun," that those workingmen who had hurt the paper most were to go to jail, before negotiations could be carried on, is a point on which Mr. Duncan might be able to throw some light if he chose.

Mr. Duncan made the statement, at the January meeting, in the Sherlock case that through that article in the "Unionist" for which Sherlock was sentenced in court not a subscriber, advertiser, or any body else was influenced to quit the "Sun." Unfortunately for the fakirs in general, and Mr. Duncan in particular, these gentlemen always manage to run into somebody who knows a thing or two, and then your fakir gets it in the neck. This was the experience of Mr. Duncan when he ran into Sherlock. Sherlock certainly "knows something," otherwise he never could, on that January occasion, have given the witty retort that he did when he answered Mr. Duncan, saying: "I don't know what good that article did, but I am convinced that the article did, at least, just as much good as the Secret Committee, with its $100,000, and not able to give account!"

This retort must have hit bull's-eye; and not one bull's-eye only, but as many "bull's-eyes" as were implicated in that immortal Secret Committee, who, their dues being away behind, suddenly (Secret Committeely,) paid up all their arrears, began to take three square meals a day ('tween meals and drinks not counted), and swaggered forth on the high and by-ways in new trousers, flashy waistcoats, dandy coats, new overcoats, and nobby hats. Sherlock's retort hit all those bull's-eyes."

No wonder Mr. Ben. Hanford, of Secret Committee celebrity, felt stung to the quick, and led the van at yesterday's meeting of No. 6 in two actions that go "arrum in arrum," as Pat would say, viz., the lifting of the boycott on the "Sun," and the black-balling of an applicant for membership, Gust. Wittrock by name, on the ground of his having worked on the DAILY PEOPLE, and not having demanded wages high enough to make impossible the publication of that grand workingmen's paper that makes all Secret Committees, and other scabs on Labor, turn color when they but think of its name. S. T. & L. A.,

New York, Feb. 4.

Changes Coming Over Texas.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I find it hard to make people believe hereabout such things as whipping employees in North Carolina mills is done. I have written there and have a letter from a prominent source that such is a fact. There is one thing you ought to do, and that is to give us a red hot one on the difference between running a cotton mill on such labor as is found in Texas, and that found in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The game, independent and manly man and womanly women of Texas will never submit to such treatment as is meted out to the employees of these states. Poverty, squalor, and wretchedness in those states among the masses has made it possible to have employees that are only human in name, and only partly in appearance. I meet men often right from there who confirm all you have said about the density of population in these states, the low degree of life among the rural people, and worse among the factories.

As you are well aware of, this state has large cotton factories going up all over the state, everybody is jubilant over what they will do for the state, without ever reckoning the difference in the cost of employees. For, it will be a long time before the Texans will submit to the life of the above said states' factory employees, and until they do, the mills cannot, as a matter of fact, compete with that cheaper labor.

A year ago, it was common to meet with traveling men from those states, claiming to be buying cotton for those mills, or in some business connected with cotton, and claimed to know all about how those mills were being run over there, and were able, as they claimed, to show why Texas could not do the same. They all have about the same old sterotyped piece to speak, and all seemed to be drawing their opinions from the same source that they drew their salaries. I don't understand it, unless it be, that they, who are paying the freight, are the manufacturers of the machinery used in such mills.

If you want to get into a racket, just differ with one of these things called drummer, on the merits and demerits of these cotton mills.

As you doubtless know, they are all sure enough men who actually do draw all their conclusions and opinions from the house that employs them. Said house, shapes its instructions to its drummers according as it will tickle the business men's ears to whom the drummer sells, and any so-called business man is for anything if it will bring trade to his store.

Most all of the money subscribed for these mills is by people who know but little outside of their immediate business, and read no paper but the "Dallas News."

It is true, these [illegible] subscribers to these funds that are supposed to be able to see through a mill-stone, when there is a hole in it. But how easy and [illegible] for interested [illegible] kind of influence [illegible] for people at a distance to understand how credulous some Texans are. Texans have been raised on truth, honesty, and fair play, and few people are here in Texas long without learning that it is best not to deviate from that kind of a life. But, just now, from different sources, there seems to be outside capitalistic influences, that will soon educate the Texan people to become otherwise. D. E. S.

Granger, Texas, Jan. 30.

"Doing" the Troy Workers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Troy is known all over the United States as the city of collars and cuffs, but at the rate things are going on, it will be but a short time when it will lose its name. An old trick is being worked on the Collar Cutters' Union. In the shops where the workmen are in the union there is little work done. The capitalists, who own the shop get their work that is not particular done in the shop where cheap help is employed, thereby, unless there is good work going through, the collar cutter is without work. The union is contemplating a strike. This kind of work has been going on with the girls for a long time, but the cutters did not care as long as they were not affected.

We had a fictitious prosperity before election, all the shops were running full time and advertising for more help. All of the shops shut down on Friday before election for the gold parade, with about 1,200 of the collar trade in line. They had all kinds of transparencies in the line. One of them read: "Don't wear rubber collars." (Of course, workingmen don't make them; they must grow.)

But now, they are getting prosperity for all it's worth. Large majority of the girls that work in the shops don't make more than 50 or 60 cents a day, and glad to get it. The strike that was on in the shirt ironers was lost. They all went back at a reduced price before election. A shirt ironer could make from $15 to $18 a week. Now they are in luck if they make $5 or $6 a week.

As to the method they resorted to in order to do the girls: they would have the collars and cuffs cut in the shop, and pack them in large cases, and ship them to annexes in country towns, where they could get country girls cheap; then when the city girls' work was slack there would be a raise in the price of work that was not going through, and a cut in the work that was going through, as the foreman would say, for the purpose of "equalizing the work." He would tell the girls that they would get a share of the good work when it was ready, but it never was ready. Well, we will learn some time. But differently from the miser, we will learn to live before it is time to die.

TED,

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 4.

Notice From Hoboken.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE, and the "Soc. Arb. Zeitung," of Hudson county, N. J., please take notice!

Branch II. of Hoboken, S. L. P., have arranged a lecture-meeting to be held on Sunday, February 17, 2.30 p. m., at the Hoboken Labor Lyceum, 110 Grand Street, Hoboken, with Comrade Max Forker for speaker, the subject to be: "The Politics of the Working Class."

Every one of the above mentioned, as well as the members of Section Hudson county should be present. We also invite the members of pure and simple unions of Hoboken, all the cigarmakers, bakers, butchers, printers, painters and longshoremen to attend this meeting and promise to answer any questions, "charges, etc." faithfully.

In holding this public meeting in their headquarters, we expect that all those, who are always eager to accuse and attack the S. L. P., wherever there is a chance to do so, will be present and prepared with arguments,—if they have any.

For the benefit of our spring election fund, Branches I. and II. of the S. L. P. of Hoboken will hold an entertainment on Washington's Birthday eve, Thursday, February 21, at Bernitt's Hall, corner of Bloomfield and First streets, Hoboken. All members of Section Hudson county, and especially all readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and the "Soc. Arb. Zeitung" are heartily invited to attend. We promise a jolly good time at very little expense, tickets are only 10 cents.

Among other talent we have secured the friendly services of the Hoboken Zither Club Harmony, who will render several selections. We hope that comrades of Union Hill will also help us a little with our programme. Comrade Thomas Jacob has been asked to address the audience, which we have reason to expect to be very large. Comrade Jacob will please let us know, if he received our communication, also comrade M. Fackert of Jersey City.

The Entertainment Committee wishes to notify every Hoboken comrade that prizes for a drawing are needed, so that any comrade, who is able to offer anything in the shape of a prize, should deliver same before Sunday, February 9, at Comrade O. Weigelt's house, at 108 First street, Hoboken.

HENRY F. SCHRECK,

Sec'y Entertainment Committee,

Hoboken, N. J., February 4.

The McKilme Full Dinner Pail.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The employees of the Central District and Printing Telephone Company are getting some returns of that bright, shining and full dinner pail that they have helped to maintain.

Heretofore and until the present time the company advanced expenses—money for car fare, etc.—but now they require the employees to return what they have advanced; and now the person wanting money for expenses will have to make requisition for the same, providing he has that amount due him. Otherwise he can't get it. And if he gets it, it is taken out of his first pay.

This is done for a two-fold purpose: First, so the company can have the use of this advanced money themselves; Second, so the employees will use their own (or borrowed) money for the transaction of the company's business.

Oh, yes! Go in! Howl yourselves hoarse! You are getting prosperity, and you will certainly get more. Never kick, for it is sure to come your way.

The main office force of the C. D. & P. Tel. Co. have a New Year's gift in the shape of a time clock to check off their time when they go to and from work, and any deficiencies in time registered by the clock will be so much less on pay-day.

Hurrah for McKilme! G. A. S.

Allegheny, Pa., February 4.

Cats Coming Back With a Vim.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Organized Scabbery in the International Cigarmakers' Union of this city and vicinity is just now sore all over, particularly so the Scabby crew that has got control of No. 90. They are sore on account of a general meeting that took place last Sunday, which lasted from 9 a m to 9 p. m., with one hour intermission, and at which the members of the Organized Scabbery, from Strasser down, belabored one another in A No. 1 style, with the rank and file sitting by and looking on. To appreciate the incident, some explanation is necessary.

There is a cigar manufacturing firm of Harburger & Homan. This firm has an establishment in this city and one in Philadelphia. As a result of the recent great cigarmakers' strike and lockout in this city, Harburger & Homan's workers were thrown upon the street. At that juncture Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes of the Philadelphia Union No. 100, communicated with the New York Strike Committee upon the advisability of striking at the Philadelphia shop of Harburger & Homan as a means to aid the New York strike. His plan was approved, but he was notified that, if the people struck in Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Union would have to see to them itself, because the New York Committee had its hands full here. The strike was thereupon ordered at Harburger & Homan's in Philadelphia. Immediately thereupon the firm offered and delivered to Mr. Barnes $1,000 to settle the strike. Mr. Barnes passed the money over to the Union. They decided to accept the money, keep one half, give Barnes the other half, and "settle" with the firm. The strike was, accordingly, ordered off. The New York Committee smelled carrion. It sent a sub-committee to Philadelphia to find out what was happening there. The Committee returned without "finding out" anything, but reported in a way that placed Barnes under a cloud, a wholly superfluous "finding" one should say. So far the fishy Philadelphia affair, not differing in general from the sell-out of the rank and file that was going on here, produced no further ripple in the camp of the Organized Scabbery. But poison will work its way through, and so it did in this instance. It happened in this way:

The time came on for the nomination for President, etc., of the International Union. The "Old Timers" among the Organized Scabbery set up Perkins, the present incumbent. But, you know, there is a "New Timers" squad of Organized Scabs. These are the "Borers from within." They call themselves "progressive", they call themselves "Socialists"; but their progressiveness and Socialism consists exclusively in the endeavor to get the jobs themselves by means of deals with the innocent and with the corrupt elements. This squad of "New Timers" in Union No. 90 set up this Mr. Barnes, who certainly typified them well. Then the row started. The "Old Timers" brought up the recent charges against Barnes, and they conducted their campaign very skilfully. They manoeuvered in such a way that, under the pretence of "giving Barnes a chance", they managed to get his backers to invite him to New York "and face his accusers." The "New Timers" bit at the bait. The meeting of last Sunday was the result, and Barnes' head was put where it could be hit. It was hit hard. So hard that the meeting decided that Union No. 90 shall bring charges against him, their own candidate for President! That was rubbing it in for fair.

While Barnes was banged right and left, he and his backers did not spare the "Old Timers." The two sets came out black and blue. But it is not this fact alone that makes both sets sore. It is the fact that never before did the rank and file, which was numerously present, have an opportunity to size up its leaders and find out what a set of scamps they are. The position, taken by both "Old" and "New Timers" that it is proper to take money to settle a strike, was an eye-opener. The rank and file now asks itself, If they can take money in that way, what is there to prevent them from selling out? From Strasser down to Barnes, the Organized Scabbery of the International Union stabbed each other, and the wound from which they now bleed will never heal.

It is a comfort to see that while the S. L. P. works, the capitalists give aid by furnishing object lessons, and that the same thing happens in the Unions: while the S. T. & L. A. is blazing the way for bona fide Trade Unionism, the Labor Fakirs are likewise helping by their wrangles and mutual exposures.

"SMOKER."

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5.

The Strike in Mystic, Conn.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The strike in the velvet mills here goes on. On Jan. 31 all the mill hands were paid out in full and told to take away all their property. All hands still hold to the point of rejecting the scale of fines. As the promise of the Superintendent to restore the previous status has not yet been fulfilled, a bitter fight is in prospect. Most of the workers are fathers of families, and will land into misery through the strike. We appeal to the feeling of solidarity of every workingman to stand by us and help us financially.

THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Mystic, Conn., Feb. 4.

Bumpity Bump, Etc.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Yesterday morning comrade Ed. Markley and myself learned from a Kangaroo who hailed from Troy, that the "Bad Job from Frisco" was about to swoop down on the peaceful inhabitants of the capital city. The Trojan Kang informed us that Job would surely hold a meeting in Albany and organize a branch of the S. D. P. Nothwithstanding the fact that the aforesaid animal of the small head and large tail imparted this knowledge to the hated "De Leonites" with much gusto and an air of swaggering boastfulness the information could not be drawn out with a "force pump" as to WHERE that meeting would be held. However, we started to find out, which was no easy task, for, be it known that Kangoroos in Albany are as scarce as a oysters in a church fair soup. After diligent searching it was discovered late in the day, that "he had appeared."

It seems that some one in Troy conceived the idea that comrade George Elze of Section Albany might possibly be induced to make arrangements for a meeting for them, so Job went to see comrade Elze and asked him if he would or could get up a meeting. Comrade Elze informed Mr. Harriman that he was mistaken in his man, that he (Elze) was no Kangaroo, and had never done anything or said anything to cause anyone to think he was one, and was very much surprised to hear anyone would recommend him to arrange for a meeting for that kind, and declined to have anything to do with it.

Thus it happened that no meeting was held, and the hopes of the great Job were shattered.

If it should happen that another attempt is made and they succeed in holding a meeting here this week, we will be there with both feet.

Another incident came to our notice which is perhaps worth mentioning.

A number of copies of "The Bogus" were distributed here in a novel manner. They were folded inside of one of the local capitalist sheets and delivered to the customers by the carrier. Surely a strange method of distributing "Socialist" literature.

J. E. ALEXANDER.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5.

The Buzz-Saw in Fulton, Ky.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—National Organizer J. R. Pepin arrived in Fulton on the afternoon of February 1st. Those members of the Section who were at leisure immediately set about to advertise a meeting for the same evening. At the appointed hour Local Organizer C. M. Youngs called the meeting to order. He then explained to almost one hundred attentive listeners the purpose of the meeting, and invited questions after the address. Those who wished to extol the virtues of the old parties he invited to the front, and offered a division of time, whereupon he introduced the speaker, Comrade Pepin, who spoke for about an hour and a half.

The speaker then reviewed the Capitalist system of production and distribution from its infancy, showing especially the concomittant evils resulting from the same during the present decade. He then showed the result of improved machinery upon the proletariat, and closed by appealing to the workingman to realize that his labor was a commodity sold upon the market, the price of which was regulated by the supply, which was at all times, by reason of labor-saving machinery, overwhelming.

Commrade Pepin after his regular address invited all and every one to remain a short while, and ask what questions they desired. Over one-half remained.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again the following evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather our second meeting had a small attendance, but those who did come displayed a deep interest in what the speaker was saying. Several subscribers were taken for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, also several applicants for membership.

Long live the S. L. P.
Long live the Buzz-saw.

C. M. YOUNGS, Organizer.
W. N. ADAMS, Cor. Sec.

Fulton, Ky., February 4.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

W. C. H., SEATTLE, WASH.—The two men—Gordon and Phillips—mentioned in the letter of Bookman, as having midwived Mr. Wm. Butscher into the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, are well known characters to DAILY PEOPLE readers:

As to Gordon, his admission is in this office that he pleaded guilty to a charge of robbing the United States Mail.

As to Phillips, he is the gentleman who some little time ago justified the action of the New York Commissioners of Police in accepting helmets for policemen from a non-Union shop where wages were lower than in the shop to which the contract had been awarded. Mr. Phillips is a National Secretary of the Hatters' Union that was thus humbugged, and the gentleman is a Democrat.

J. H., HACKENSACK, N. J.—If you are very anxious to ascertain why the "New York Evening Post" fights the ship-subsidy bill so ferociously, you are wasting your time spinning out abstract theories on "how far capitalist papers will go in the promotion of fraud, and where they will stop." No such theory will enlighten you, because no such principles guide these gentlemen. What you should do is to ascertain in what way steals by ship-owners would impair the opportunity for steals by the capitalist interests that own the "Evening Post." The first thing to do is to ascertain what capitalist interests own that paper. The rest will then be easy sailing.

R. O'S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Only the facts in the case are to be considered, not what one "believes." It is a fact that nowhere has improvement followed a reduction of hours. As to the men who remain at work, they have to work with infinitely greater intensity: the consumption of life-tissue is greater, and their deterioration is faster because their income does not increase. As to the unemployed before the hours are reduced, the subsequent reduction does not give them any work. The theory that it would proved false. The capitalist introduces perfected machinery by the aid of which he can, with reduced hours, produce as much. Happy may the men count themselves if that improved machinery does not even throw some of them out of work, despite the reduced hours. The folly lies in not understanding that all LABOR DEMANDS are revolutionary, and to expect the capitalist to make the revolution for you. Leave the matter to him, as you have done all along, in this reduction of hours matter among others, and you will come out regularly at the little end of the horn. Only the Labor Fakir makes anything.

C. F., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—The S. L. P. insists upon a certain minimum of intelligence on the part of those who approach it, especially on the part of these who would join it. The man who can be stuffed and three-card-monted is below that minimum. He is not worth the S. L. P.'s time to bother with.

T. R., DETROIT, MICH.—Yes; a big vote is needed; without a big vote nothing can be accomplished; the S. L. P. must try and get a big vote;—that's all granted. But what you imply is not true. You imply that a big vote is by reason of its bigness alone an efficient weapon. It is not. It is an efficient weapon only if the vote is a class-conscious, revolutionary, sound vote. If it is not all that, it would be barren. What is needed is a big S. L. P. vote with the accent on the S. L. P.

G. H. A., DANBURY, CONN.—The louder the gentlemen howl against the S. T. & L. A., with the Davis shop as their argument, the better; when they are through howling they will find that the S. T. & L. A. will itself keep up the Davis affair. It is excellent. The gentlemen having concentrated upon that, they have themselves produced all the facts and all the rebuttals to knock them out with. Davis' is a good case.

J. W., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—If no S. T. & L. A. were set up, where workingmen could organize for the economic strife, after the impotence and the corruption of the pure and simple Union is exposed to them, they would look upon all such exposures and denunciation as so much windjamming, and the exposers and denouncers as visionaries, or men who talk through their hats. It would be the same as if the Socialists were to arraign the Democratic and Republican parties for their inveterate hostility to the working class, and were not simultaneously to set up the S. L. P. as the alternative party. Your objection and question have been raised before; and more than once they were met with the above answer. Possibly you never saw the answer before. Chew over it. If you desire to continue the argument, be sure and not come back repeating the assertions and questions that are just answered, but join issue with the answer. If you do, you will be recognized; if you don't you will be ignored.

T. U., ERIE, PA.—The answer to "G. H. A., Danbury, Conn.," covers you. There was no sense in bothering Pete when he lectured here. On the contrary, let him carry the Davis slander to England. The foe has, with that case, themselves twisted the rope that will hang them. Let them twist. They will presently be squirming.

L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The papers came. It would be well in all such cases to mark the articles meant to be read. Let others take notice.

A. T., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Nein, Geliebter; der Socialismus ist der Kampf, und nicht die Ausreisserei. Sie und Genossen sind 'm Ausreissen begriffen. Adieu.

N. F. U., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The Social Democratic poll in Germany and Austria Party by reason of the former's bigger vote? Not at all! Bryan's vote was many thousand times still bigger, and yet the S. L. P. does not feel crowded by it. You are seeing things upside down.

P. O., NEW YORK.—The "Socialism" that these parsons preach is no more Socialism than the steam of a hot punch is the hot punch itself.

L. J. B., BARRE, VT.—There is nothing surprising in the way the capitalist press has dropped all talk about Debs. It is a feature of yellow journalist topics to be taken up and dropped, dropped and taken up with equal unconcern.

L. O. P., LONDON, ONT.—The experience made here is extensive on that head. It amply justifies the conclusion that the Social Democratic poll in Germany and Austria is a misleading criterion of the strength of Socialism in those countries. Take this instance, a very striking one. It became known one day to the comrades in Syracuse, N. Y., that "a Social Democrat from Hamburg" had just settled in their town. "From Hamburg," thought the comrades, "that Gibraltar of the German Social Democracy; every one of whose representatives in the Reichstag is a Social Democrat! That is an acquisition!" and they started to acquire him. They failed. His answer was: "There is no necessity for Socialism in America. There is in Germany. Look here, I am only two months in the country. I now have my own shop, and I am doing well." You may imagine what the Socialism is that he, for one, voted for in Germany.

I. N., Portland, ORE.—The feudal lord consumed only; he too piled up wealth, but in the measure that he raised one heap, he had to lower some other or others. The plutocrat to-day does similarly; his stock-jobbing operations partake of the nature of feudal accumulations; in that way he marks the point where capitalism, having reached its zenith, returns downward to where it started from. The capitalist proper, however, spurred production. He caused the quantity of wealth to increase.

A. L., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—That question properly belongs to the National Executive Committee where the resolutions were drawn up anent the communication from "Wm. Butscher, National Secretary." If you will be satisfied with a guess from this office, the shysters are included in that count of the indictment which refers to the ready asylum given by the Butscher body to all those branded with turpitude by the S. L. P.

H. H. D., NEW YORK.—The latest reports handy on the New York Juvenile Asylum give Mornay Williams for its President, and Chas. E. Bruce for its Superintendent. Its receipts are stated at $150,000, and its expenses at $181,000.

E. F. S., ELIZABETH, N. J.—The prefix "Kangaroo" is not uniformly added to "Social Democratic." It is used only to designate that wing of the Social Democratic fowl that sprouted on the Bowery, on the evening of July 10, 1899, and that was a few hours later kicked down the stairs from the S. L. P. headquarters, which it tried to capture by nocturnal assault.

F. E. D., ROCKVILLE, CONN.—The maxim remains true: Servitude seizes upon few, but many seize upon it. Much of the cowardice that keeps people to-day from joining the S. L. P. is due to some voluntary act by which these people have themselves shackled their conduct.

C. G., ROCKVILLE, CONN.—You never returned the postal card by which that illustrious townsman of yours prophesied that the DAILY PEOPLE plan was a fraud, and the paper would never appear. Return it. It is wanted in the collection of curiosities in this office.

S. T., NEW YORK.—You and yours are a set of phrase-mongers. You fling about Socialist expressions to conceal "bourgeois radical" purposes. Phrases are barren except for a social system already in operation. Capitalism is paraseful; it preaches peace and practices, successfully, war. But a new social system can't thrive by phrases. Doesn't your S. D. P. vote teach you anything? Its 94,000 is a beggarly vote, in view of its broad combination of bourgeois purposes with Socialist phrases. Its bourgeois purposes queered its Socialism and kept away the Socialists; while its Socialist phrases rendered it suspicious to the bourgeois.

D. R., FALL RIVER, MASS.—After the tongue has once acquired the knack of lying, 'tis not to be imagined how impossible almost it is to reclaim it. The "inveterate foes," as you call them, of the S. L. P., in what you call "Labor or reform movement," have become irreclaimable Ananiases. Wherein there is much comfort. It takes two lies to prop up every one lie. You may imagine how fast they must be strangling themselves by this time.

V. L., NEW YORK.—Can you blame the Organized Scabbery for heartily hating this paper? Surely this paper has omitted no act to earn and fan alive their hatred. Its flames can never flare up too high to suit us.

S. C. C., AUGUSTA, ME.—You should not be surprised at the flatness of Mr. Bryan's "Commoner." Never forget that the middle class is a dying economic class. Such classes cannot produce great men.

J. N. T., NEW YORK.—Drop in some day at the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street. That would be the best way to gather the information you desire.

B. E., CHICAGO, ILL.—If indeed you have the confidence of that chap to the extent that you say, it should not be difficult for you to do this: just stand him up against the wall in a corner and don't let him go until he has given you a satisfactory answer for his wrath against the S. L. P. You have sense enough to distinguish and discount all lies. You will then have to arrive at the conclusion that what ails him is that the S. L. P. is too thorough-paced a democratic organization to put up with any boss, and that his conceit to boss was hopelessly and ruthlessly thwarted.

"SYRACUSAN," SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Both are wrong in the sense that all the nine blind men were wrong in describing an elephant by that part of his body that each happened to have a hold of. No doubt the least encumbered man has the smallest wants; consequently, he could work cheaper; consequently, he determines the standard of wages. But who is the least encumbered man? The racer, who is perfectly naked, is wholly unencumbered, and would have decided advantage over the racer on whose back 100 pounds weight is strapped; but the racer on whose back an apparatus of wings is strapped so that they could catch the wind and push him along, altho' technically "encumbered" with respect to the naked racer, has decided advantage over his naked competitor. A wife and children may or may not be an "encumbrance." It depends upon the stage of development that capitalism has reached in that locality. At one time, the "unencumbered" wage slave had the "advantage"; at a later development, the "encumbered" wage slave had the "advantage." So long, as the man is the breadwinner, the one who has no mouths to feed has smaller needs, and he determines the standard of wages; but when capitalism reaches the point that it enlists the wife and children into production, then, notwithstanding the totality of the family's expenses is larger than the single man's, nevertheless, the per capita becomes smaller; in that case, the "encumbered" man sets the pace. Of course there is much more to be said on the subject. The above argument will, however, suffice to show that no general expression will cover the case either way. The writers of the Labor Market are now so "chopped" that contradictory conditions often turn up. Each case must be judged by itself in conjunction with the conditions that may happen to surround it.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—J. J. Deven, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the newly elected committee took place on Friday, February 8, with Peter Fiebiger in the chair. Eber Forbes absent and excused.

The committee organized with Julius Hammer as secretary. Election of treasurer was postponed. Rules providing for the regular attendance of members were adopted. Regular meetings will take place henceforth every Friday at 8 p. m.

Julian Pierce, manager of Labor News Company presented the report of the business done in year 1900. Over 1,200,000 leaflets on Socialism, and nearly 75,000 books on Socialism and the Labor movement were sold during that year. Report ordered printed in the PEOPLE.

Correspondence received from Duluth and referred to Minnesota State committee.

Section Hartford, Conn., reports the election of a grievance committee.

Sections New Haven, Conn., and Pasco, Wash., report election of officers.

Organizer Peter Damm reports about good work done by National Organizer R. Pepin.

Financial report was deferred as the meeting was held before the close of the week.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Agitation Circuit Report.

To members of the S. L. P. of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio:

Comrades: The Illinois State Committee which acts in the capacity of managing committee of this circuit for the first six months, beginning with January 1 and ending June 30, 1901, has directed me, its Circuit Secretary, to publish in the party organs monthly reports of the doings of the organizer as well as the state of our finances.

The appended financial report shows, that in spite of the fact that the comrades were taxed to the utmost during last presidential campaign, they responded willingly and liberally to the call to keep an organizer out permanently. It once more demonstrates the fact that whatsoever the fighting S. L. P. undertakes to do is bound to be a success—that it, not like some alleged "Socialist Parties," TALKS Socialism and stops there, but that it bravely carries out the historic mission which rests upon its shoulders, i. e. educates, agitates and organizes the proletariat.

Organizer Comrade Pepin visited during this month the following Illinois towns: Kankakee, Bloomington, Peoria, Pekin, Roanoke, Edwards, Springfield, Riverton, Virden, Litchfield, East St. Louis, Belleville, Freeburg, Lenz Station, Duquoin, Nashville, Murphysboro and Carbondale. He organized a Section in Duquoin and one in Roanoke, also organized a club of six members at Edwards and in many other places got members at large. Besides he distributed leaflets, sold pamphlets and got subs for the WEEKLY PEOPLE to the amount of $16. The next two months he will work in the states of Indiana and Kentucky. I deem it superfluous to again call attention to the absolute necessity to this educating agitating-organizing work, but wish to state that the comrades should redouble their efforts so that the deficiency can be met next month. Sections, members at large, sympathizers and friends should remit to their respective State committees. The amounts credited to the State committees in the financial report below include the monies sent in direct from Sections or which they paid to the organizer.

Comrades: Our successful work is the proper answer to the "United Howlers;" we are inviting the workers on proper lines, scientific principles in the only party the fighting S. L. P.; this is what we must do and are doing. Everything else we leave to the frauds, freaks and fakirs.

(Financial report for month of January.)

RECEIPTS.

By Ohio State Committee	$25.00
By Indiana State Committee	10.00
By Wisconsin State Committee	18.00
By Michigan State Committee	10.00
By Minnesota State Committee	10.50
By Illinois State Committee	34.60
By National Executive Committee	11.54
Total Receipts	$119.64

EXPENDITURES.

To bill from Organizer Comrade J. Pepin for week ending

December 30, 1900	$ 26.97
January 6, 1901	27.07
January 13, 1901	31.19
January 20, 1901	21.40
January 27, 1901	29.45
February 3, 1901	28.82
Purchase of P. O. money orders	.14
Discount on check from Ohio State Committee	.25
John Heilgren for postage	.40
Peter Damm for postage	.20
Seven maps of States in the circuit at 15 cents	1.05
One Ledger, one day and one receipt book	.73
Total Expenditure	$ 167.67

RECAPITULATION.

Total Income	$119.64
Total Expenditure	167.67
Deficit February 1	$48.03

Fraternally yours,
PETER DAMM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
2,522 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago Illinois.

To Sections and Members of the S. L. P.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan., 1901.

Comrades:—The "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung" will in the near future, complete the first year of its existence. It required the expenditure of a great deal of energy as well as money to establish the same, and Section Cleveland, S. L. P. who was authorized by the National Executive Committee, to publish the paper, has earnestly and faithfully done all within its power to make the German party organ what it is to-day, all of which is deserving of the highest appreciation, when it is considered that the available means were very limited. The comrades know under what trying circumstances the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" made its first appearance, and that in spite of all, it has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles in its path. The "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the undisputable property of the Socialist Labor Party, has, in the short time of its existence become an indispensable means of intercourse between the German comrades of the country, and is continually gaining new subscribers.

The importance of a German party organ is, no doubt evident to all of you. But you may not be so well acquainted with the fact, that it required tremendous efforts on the part of the comrades of Cleveland, O., to enable the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" to overcome the difficulties of its earlier period of existence. That these difficulties have by no means been entirely eliminated, ought to be clear to all who know how hard it is for an outspoken socialist paper to place itself upon a healthy financial basis.

The fact, as stated above, that the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" is slowly but steadily gaining ground, proves that it has a secure future before it. But in order to hasten the advent of that time two things are necessary, namely the paper must be enlarged and it must be improved. We must, therefore, endeavor to make the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" an eight-page paper, and it is self-evident that, were it such, the work of increasing would be much easier.

But in order to attain this, and in order to enlarge and improve the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," funds are needed. Section Cleveland, alone is not in a position to bring forth all the necessary means; we therefore direct our appeal to the membership of the party, and the readers of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." Comrades! The members of the party have demonstrated over and over again, what can be accomplished with a spirit of sacrifice and determination. In comparatively short time, they have succeeded in establishing and maintaining, through its severest struggles, a daily paper in the English language. It is hoped that the comrades will also show a willingness to do something for our German party organ. We must, if it is at all possible, endeavor to raise the sum of one thousand dollars, and if every comrade do his or her duty it will require but a short time to raise this amount. We leave it to your own judgement to use the proper ways and methods for the raising of the funds, such as raffles, entertainments etc., but in our opinion, the best method to employ, would be to collect systematically on lists.

Comrades, if the proposed enlargement and improvement of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" is realized, we would have a German party organ of which we might well be proud. We therefore urge upon you to go to work at once. All donations for the "Improvement Fund" of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," should be sent to the Management of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," 239 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O. Receipts of al. donations will be published in that paper, as well as in the "Daily People"

Hoping that our appeal will not be made in vain, we are fraternally yours,

The Management of the
"Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."
Indorsed by the National Executive Committee.
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED:

Section Cleveland, S. L. P.	$10.00
Mrs. Rich Koeppel	1.00
Dr. Schuhmacher, Syracuse, N. Y.	1.00
Rich. Koeppel, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Section Denver, Col., per Chas. Mullein	5.00
Total	$19.00

General Executive Board S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, January 31, with the following members present: Murphy, Katz, Wallberg, Gilhaus and Brower; Gilhaus elected chairman.

Communication: One from Comrade A. D. La Voie, Manchester, N. H., in relation to the holding of a mass meeting in that city with Comrade Berry, of Haverhill, as speaker.

Secretary instructed to inform Comrade La Voie to make the arrangements, and the Board would assist.

One from L. A. 207, Detroit, Mich., objecting to Section 1, Paragraph B, of Article VI., as amended at the last convention and adopted by general vote; Secretary instructed to inform L. A. 207 that the Board's duty was to carry out the Constitution and all Districts and Locals are expected to conform to this general law.

One from W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa., forwarding charter application for a Miner's Alliance, at Blythedale, Pa.

Communications were also received from Seattle, Wash; Providence, R. I.; Boston, Mass.; London, Ont.; Minneapolis, Minn.; San Antonio, Texas; Allegheny City, Pa.; Canton, Ohio; Moline, Ill.; Lynn, Mass.; So. Norwalk, Conn.; Dayton, Ohio; Lawrence, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Hoboken, N. J.; and Cincinnati, Ohio, requesting general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charter granted Miners' Alliance, Blythedale, Pa.

Secretary was instructed to send out no due stamps or supplies without cash accompanying all orders.

W. L. BROWER, Sec'y.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, February 7; following members present: O'Rourk, Katz, Gilhaus and Brower. Gilhaus elected chairman.

Communications: One from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., giving a very interesting account of the Alliance movement in the City of Brotherly Love. Received and filed.

One from D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., stating the following officers had been elected for the ensuing term: Organizer Selig Schulberg; Secretary, W. J. Eberle; Treasurer, M. J. Marshall; Sargent-at-Arms, W. H. Thomas.

Secretary instructed to have the same published in the report.

Communications were also received from Providence, R. I.; New Britain, Conn.; Salem, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Tacoma, Wash; Schenectady, N. Y.; Lynn, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.

After a general discussion on ways and means to send out organizers, a plan was adopted that will be submitted in circular form, to all Locals and Districts.

W. L. BROWER, Sec'y.

VOTE IN DULUTH.

A Steady and Solid Increase Shown Over Previous Elections.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6.—Following is the vote in yesterday's election in this city;

COMPTROLLER.

W. T. McCormick, Republican (with Democratic endorsement)	3,586
Louis F. Dworschack, S. L. P.	397

S. L. P. VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

1. Ward—Carl Thiel	17
2. Ward—Julius Dworschak	37
3. Ward—Wm. Obermeir	33
5. Ward—E. J. Morin	92
6. Ward—Edward Kriz	159
7. Ward—H. J. Conklin	20

Considering the light vote of all parties and the peculiar conditions prevailing this year, our vote shows a healthy and steady gain.

We had no candidates in the Fourth and Eighth Wards, and in the Fifth it might be well to observe, there was no Democratic candidate for alderman, hence the somewhat larger vote than anticipated, for Morin. The election tells many a tale, and scatters "chunks" of experience among us, so the Press Committee of Section Duluth will endeavor to report everything of interest in a few days.

Normally, in an off-election, and particularly this year, our vote for Comptroller was figured at 450. All above that was drawn from the old parties, and is much of a sympathetic, complimentary nature, but which, nevertheless, shows the break in the old parties that is ultimately inevitable. However, be it as it may, our vote has created more than a talk.

Section Everett, Mass.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term:

Organizer—Joel Miller, Rock-valley avenue.

Secretary—A. M. Grant, 210 Bradford street.

Financial Secretary—P. Ainslee.

Literary Agent—W. Edmanston.

Grievance Committee—M. J. King, A. E. Jones, W. Edmondston.

Auditing Committee—George O. Clopp, J. F. Finnegan.

Agitation Committee—S. G. Ferguson, J. Young, George O. Clopp.

Auxiliary Agent—M. J. King.

Daily People Committee—S. G. Ferguson and J. T. Finnegan.

A. P. JONES, Secretary.

Section Augusta, Ga.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, Gordon C. Williams, Broad street.

Corresponding Secretary, Evan L. Crantill, P. O. Box 534.

Financial Secretary, Chas. M. Keel, 1737 Ellis street.

Treasurer, T. H. Miller, 1743 Ellis street.

Literary Agent, Herman Bettjer, 1747 Ellis street.

Pushing the Alliance.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Section Albany held a public meeting to-night, to organize a local alliance of the S. T. & L. A. Comrade Markley presented the principles and objects of the alliance in a clear and logical manner.

Comrades Boland, Dorney, Burnham, and Alexander made some pertinent remarks on the subject. A number signed the charter application.

A meeting will be held February 14 to perfect the organization.

There is considerable interest being exhibited in the movement here, and the members are awakening to the fact that it is the proper time to "get a move on," and they are doing it.

GEO. H. STEVENSON.

Agitation in Schenectady, N. Y.

The following agitation meetings will be held under the auspices of Section Schenectady, S. L. P., and L. A. 337, S. T. & L. A., at Carpenter's Hall, State street, at which W. S. Dalton, State Organizer, will deliver lectures on subjects of importance to the working class:

February 10, 3 p. m.
February 12, 8 p. m.
February 14, 8 p. m.
February 17, 3 p. m.

Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE are requested to bring their friends.

MAX STERN,
Organizer L. A. 337, S.T. & L.A.

Section New Haven, S. L. P.

The following comrades have been elected officers of the Section:

Organizer, Ernest T. Oatley; Fin. Sec., W. Feldman; Rec. Sec., Otto Ruckser; Treas., Jos. Marek; Auditors, Deuchl, Sachs, Dumas; Grievance Com., Soby, Oatley, Pfirman; Agent Party Press and Literary Agent, Chas. Soby.

The Section will meet every 2d and 4th Friday at 8 p. m., instead of weekly as of late.

ERNEST T. OATLEY,
Organizer.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—The following meetings will be held at Beck's hall every Sunday evening:

Sunday, February 17, J. H. Arnold, "Socialist Unity and the Socialist Labor Party."

Sunday, February 24, F. Giffey, "Effects of Labor-Saving Machinery."

Sunday, March 17, James Doyle, "The Labor Fakir in Trades Unionism and Politics."

Sunday, March 24, A. SCHMUTZ, "The Class Struggle."

Sunday, March 31, A. H. Giese, "Municipal Ownership and Other Fake Socialism."

The public cordially invited. Criticism and remarks solicited from all present. Addresses begin at 2.30 p. m. sharp.

THE COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURG PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arrang by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield-street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sunday, February 16.—Thomas Lawrey. Subject: "The Capitalist Class."

Sunday, February 23.—S. Schulberg. Subject: "The Working Class."

Sunday, March 2.—Valentine Reimmel. Subject: "The Class Struggle."

Sunday, March 9.—Jas. McConnell. Subject: "The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 16.—John R. Root. Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science."

JAS. McCONNELL,
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
S. SCHULBERG,
Agitation Committee.

Notice to Connecticut Socialists.

The Connecticut State Committee have decided on the following plan to raise the funds needed to keep a permanent organizer for the New England States in the field: All sections to raise either by assessment or in any other way, regularly every month a sum of about 10 cents per member and forward the same to the State Committee. If the State Committee meets with the support and approval of the comrades and sections, an organizer can be put in the field, beginning next month.

F. SERRER, Sec'y.
21 Nash street, New Haven.

San Antonio, Texas.

At a regular meeting of Section San Antonio, S. L. P., on January 6, the following officers were elected: Charles Werner, Organizer; Charles J. Pollard, Financial Secretary; A. Leitner, Treasurer; Samuel J. Garrison, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Conrade F. Leitner was reelected Literary Agent.

SAMUEL GARRISON,
Rec. and Cor. Sec.

Daily People Christmas Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$718.40
Anton Szignarovitz, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
George Szignarovitz, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
Section New Bedford, Mass.	3.50
A bad debt	1.50
F. Surber, Auburn, N. Y.	.25
Section Medford, Mass.:	
F. Henson	1.00
Jos. W. Meckel	1.00
B. Bendroth	1.00
Geo. Andersen	1.00
Wm. R. Anderson	1.00
A. C. Buzzell	.50
S. Pike	1.00
Nicolas Fancon	1.00
John Van Praet	1.00
Syracuse, N. Y.:	
P. Schlesser	1.00
R. Barder	1.00
A. A. Grant	1.00
Pat. Walsh	1.00
Mr. Lockwood	.50
Thos. Crimmins	1.00
Steve Surredge	1.00
John Fredberg	1.00
H. Harris	1.00
Caroline Gross	.65
Jas. McAllester	.50
Henry King	.50
James Steel, Minden Mines, Mo.	.50
Total	$744.80

To the Members and Friends of the S. L. P.

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country are requested to send presents to be used at the Bazaar and Fair arranged by the Women's Auxiliary, at the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday, March 17th, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Send all presents to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

The Committee further calls upon the comrades and sympathizers to solicit advertisements at the rate of $1 an inch single column for the special festival number of the DAILY PEOPLE to be issued on March 17. Send all such advertisements to the DAILY PEOPLE office, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,
A. Orange, Secretary.

Fund for Section Haverhill.

The following contributions have been received for the Section Haverhill fund up to February 10:

N. Van Kirkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y.	$1.00
Section Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
A. H. Boal, Barkersfield, Cal.	.50
C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal.	.50
Comrades of the 11th District Branch, Section Cleveland	1.00
Comrades of Adams, Mass.	1.00
General Committee, Section Boston, Mass.	1.00
Section Schenectady, N. Y.	2.00
Daniel S. Law, Lynn, Mass.	.50
O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass.	.50
A Kang from Boston, Mass.	.25
Total	$13.25

JAMES F. DAILEY,
Treasurer, Section Haverhill, S. L. P.
121 Merrimac street.

Dalton in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Comrade Wm. S. Dalton sent out by the N. E. C. on an agitation tour, delivered an able and interesting lecture before the members of Section Amsterdam, S. L. P. He dwelt at length upon the class struggle and tactics of the Party, and succeeded in impressing all with the necessity of immediate and energetic work.

Philadelphians Attention.

You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE; it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live: just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned,

I. KATZ,
Care of Headquarters, S. L. P.,
1301 Germantown avenue.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

According to the news from the Field of Labor during the past week, the working class was involved in a series of industrial events that vividly illustrate the class struggle and the continued degradation of labor at home and abroad. These events embraced wage-reductions, shut-downs, new, continued and foreign strikes, accidents to labor, strike settlements and "victories" by fakir-led organizations. The reductions occur in industries that are said to profit most by the industrial expansion which is claimed to be so profitable to the working class, filling their dinner pails and making the job seek the man, etc., etc.

First, it was announced that shortly 20,000 cokeworkers in the Connellsville, Pa., district will have their wages cut 15 per cent; secondly came the news that many of the furnace men in the Shenango Valley, Ohio, had resumed work at reduced wages, most likely accepting the 10 per cent reduction agreed to during the preceding week by their fellow-workers in the Mahoning Valley. As these reductions were posted to take effect on Feb. 1, and as no news of a resistance of the wage reductions has reached here, it is safe to conclude that they have been generally accepted in Shenango Valley as well as in the Mahoning Valley. Third, there came the announcement of wage-reductions of 2½ cents a ton in the mines of Alabama. Thus the coke, coal and iron industries, that lead in expertations and concentrations, record, for the working class, a steady decline.

The shut-downs occurred at Marquette, Mich., where the Jackson Mine permanently closed down, rendered 1,200 miners idle. At Butte, Montana, four mining companies shut down on account of a short water supply, it is alleged; but as consolidation and a curtailment of output is going on among the copper mines of that section, it is safe to conclude that this is nominally, though not really, the reason. 6,000 men are thrown out of work.

The domestic strikes of the week were those of the limestone quarrymen, 3,000 in number, at Sharon, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio, against a wage reduction of from 20 to 17½ per cent. The carpenters at work on the American Tobacco Company building, Jersey City, struck against employment of non-union men. The miners employed by Nivers & Co., at Niverton, Pa., struck against the discharge of eighty-nine coal miners who had recently joined the miners union. The boilermakers, employed in the shops of the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna, Hornellsville, and Buffalo, N. Y., have gone out on strike for better hourly wages and reduced hours of daily employment. At Susquehanna, though there is admittedly no need of it, the company has engaged men "to protect" its property; but really to enrage and incite the strikers to acts of violence. Trouble may be looked for from there soon. Of strikes continued from the preceeding week that at Mystic, Conn., against the fines-system resulted in the dismissal of all the old employees, who are determined to keep up the fight and request financial aid to enable them to do so. The Scranton mill girls strike is still on, though one mill, that of the Klotz Bros., at Carbondale, has compromised. This strike still involves 2,500 employees, mainly girls of very tender years. Their pay ranges from $1.50 to $3.50 a week, and they want a weekly increase of 75 cents. Yet, this is claimed to be exorbitant! The New Haven tailors' strike has taken a new lease of life by strikes occurring in additional shops. At Honolulu, Hawaii, the postal clerks struck against non-payment of salaries for six months and over-work. And yet the post office is Socialism.

Of foreign strikes, those in Havana, Cardenas and Santa Clara against the employment of American cheap labor is significant. That the Cubans should resent the greater working capacity, the greater productivity of the American capitalist-trained workingmen, only serves to show the costliness of feudalistic labor such as Cuban labor is, and the cheapness of capitalistic labor, such as American labor is.

Serious railroad strikes occurred in Spain, for reduced hours and increased wages. The actions of the strikers are justified by several influential newspapers; while the Minister of the Interior, Senor Ugarte pretends to secure a settlement on the basis of an increase of wages. These two things should be regarded with distrust as capitalist papers and capitalist ministers only offer their services to render strikes of no avail, that is, they run them into the ground. The truth of this has been demonstrated on many occasions, notably in the Ministry of France, in which Millerand is seated as Minister of Commerce, and by which he was willingly used as a means of suppressing strikes. In France, at Monteeau-Les-Mines, there is a strike which is upheld by a Mayor most likely a member of the Guesdist or Socialist Labor Party. It is only with officials of this character that the affairs of labor may be safely entrusted.

That labor, not capital, incurs the risks of production and distribution has often been demonstrated in this column, but this past week has furnished more than the usual amount of evidence to support this claim. There have been cases of insanity from overwork, deaths and injuries from the bursting of flywheels, the explosion of mines, locomotives and blast-furnaces; by railroad and trolley collisions, and by unprotected revolving belting. The most horrible case was the death of eighty-seven men, women and children, by the explosion of dynamite in the San Andreas silver-mine, in Durango. All of the killed and injured were on the surface and occupied houses over the underworkings of the mine. They were all members of the working class.

The strikes settled this week were the Youngstown quarrymen's strike; the reduction being rescinded. The Colorado Coal strike was also settled, upon what basis is unknown. If the statement of President Gehr of the Colorado Miners' Union, may be taken as a criterion—he proclaiming that the strike "has been the means of bringing together miners and operators," much after the bringing together of the horse and the leech, no doubt—the settlement was disastrous to the miners. The Chicago Buildings Trades' strike was also ended disastrously to the workers in those trades, as they did not gain their demands, and are now in a state of chaotic disorganization, due to the desire of certain trades to advance their own exclusive interests, and the dissensions of various political crooks; all of which is thoroughly pure and simple, preventing complete solidarity in organization and unity in action. Another pure and simple "victory" on the Chicago and Mitcheel order is that of the "Green Bottle Blowers' Association," at Bridgeton, N. J. This organization spent more than $100,000 two years ago to secure the present scale of wages. During this interval they have earned less than their former wages. Now they are preparing for a strike to maintain these conditions. They are gathering funds to create a big treasury, by which to fight a reduction of wages. They will be defeated, as the manufacturers, have stated that not a mill would be put in operation on the next five years, if necessary. All of which proves the truth of the Socialist doctrine that pure and simple labor organizations can improve labor conditions only temporarily if at all; that labor will ever be involved in a struggle with the capitalist class, so long as that class owns and controls the machinery of production and distribution, with which labor is exploited; that, finally, the remedy is to organize, not only for temporary, but permanent gains, by organizing into a class-conscious economic organization, like the the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and a political party, like the Socialist Labor Party, and through them secure better wages and hours when and wherever possible and the abolition of capitalism through control of the powers of the State.

Donations to the Daily People.

(Week ending February 9.)

Previously acknowledged	$3,134.55
New Haven, Conn., Pfirmar, $1 Serrer 50c.; Soby $2; Maher $1	4.50
Providence, R. I., Reid $1	1.00
Auburn, N. Y., Dr. House $2	2.00
Milwaukee, Wis., Huber $1; Schmidt 25c	1.25
New York, 16th A. D., Goldman, 25c.; Ehrenpreis 25c.; Gottehrer 50c.; Stark 25c.; Gotlieb 25c.; Lederman 50c.	2.00
18th A. D., per Owen Diamond $3	3.00
19th and 21st A. D., Mittelberg $1.50; Mahland $1.50; Ellen $1.50; Brandes $1.50; Ortlieb $1; Douai $1.50; Rasmussen, $1.50; J. W. G., $1.50; Weisman $1.50; Koehl $1.50; Rhode $2; C. O. T., 50c.; G. W. D., $1	19.00
28th A. D., Rosenberg, $2.50; Heyman $2.50; F. Branxman $1; Mrs. Braukman $1	7.00
34th and 35th A. D., Hodes 50c.; Kinneally $1; Hermansen, $1; Crawford, $1	3.50
Brooklyn, 5th A. D., Bisch, $1.20; Friedman 50c.; Hansen $25c; Baldwin 50c.; Schwartz 50c.; Levin $1	3.95
7th A. D., Murphy, $1.50	1.50
12th A. D., Schmidt, 25c.; Schram 25c	.50
20th A. D., Cash 50c	.50
Total	$3,184.25

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

The Following Amounts Have Been Received For the Unger-Gleiforst-Cook Defense Fund.

Williamsburg list, per G. Unger	$2.50
A. Crange, New York City	1.00
Julius Nocker, Shawnee, Ohio, per Soc. Arbeiter Zeitung	.50
From Comrades of Adams, Mass.	1.35
Section Rockville, Conn., per Soc. Arbeiter Zeitung	1.50
From Comrades Rossmeisl, Stodel and Lechner, Hartford, Conn.	2.50
Total	$9.35
Previously acknowledged	23.50
Grand total	$23.85

This Man Acts.

I have been a reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE for some time. I regard it as a most invaluable paper and wish that more of the workingmen read it. Most of them, of course, don't know there is such a paper, and therefore I felt it my duty to try to get some subscribers for it. So last night I made the effort and without any great trouble I succeeded in getting two brand new ones, and I think I can get a couple more before long.

I write this, hoping that many others will be started to go and do likewise, and even better. I am sure there must be a good many of your readers who, like myself, have never so far tried to see what they could do in this line. Let them try it.

Let each man try to get at least one new subscriber. That would double the circulation and immensely increase its power for good.

R. H. B.
Dover, N. J., February 9.

Utica, N. Y., Readers, Attention!

A discussion meeting will be held by Section Utica, S. L. P., at Saengerbund Hall, Wednesday evening, February 20 at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Public Press." Carr will open with a talk of about thirty minutes to be followed by a free discussion to which the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and the public are invited.

At the last meeting of the Section, held February 6th, it was decided to dispense with the regular business meeting of February 20 in order to hold the discussion meeting.

Rubach Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$24.10
12th A. D., Kings County	1.25
16th A. D., New York	1.60
Collected at meeting of the general committee, Section New York, S. L. P.	1.50
Total	$28.45

L. ABELSON, Organizer.
2 to 6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The past week in the Field of Capital was a week of triumph for Socialism. It was a week marked by a combination of interests surpassing in capitalization, extent and character that of any previous combination. A combination such as the enemies of socialist industrial analysis and logic, held to be possible only in the dim and very distant future, or else visionary and impossible. To them a combination embracing in stocks and bonds $1,308,786,000 and having a productive capacity of three quarters of the steel used in the world, was only possible as the result of years upon years of painfully slow growth; or, if it wasn't such, it was the dream of men "rendered mad by adverse social conditions." Little did they believe that competition would accelerate competition to such a degree that less than half a century after the promulgation of modern socialist economics there would be evolved such an epoch-making endorsement of these economics. The Socialist has been proved right once more. He alone is sane and victorious. His victories, however, have just begun.

There are other evidences of concentration that the past week offers. There is a long list of other consolidations, combines, mergings, new trusts, absorptions, etc., that adds its eloquent testimony to the correctness of the Socialist teaching that all industrial evolution ends in concentration in the hands of a few; the capitalist class; and that such evolution is as inevitable as death.

The first consolidations worthy of note outside the steel industry are those of the railroads. These consolidations were numerous. The most important in extent was the consolidation of ALL the railroads of Colorado, including the Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Rio Grande and Western, and Colorado and Southern, with the Union Pacific. The Wabash Railroad by purchase consolidated with the Kansas City, Excelsior Spring and Southern Railroad; the price paid was one million dollars. The Toledo and Ohio Central purchased the Columbus Northwestern for two million dollars.

The Misouri Pacific secured control of the Chicago and Eastern in the interest of the St. Louis and Western, of the Gould system; while J. Pierpont Morgan, the great re-morganizer, secured, through the Southern Railroad, the Augusta Southern.

The principal packing interests of Chicago, embracing Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Nelson, Morris & Co., are to consolidate with a capital of $135,000,000.

The New Jersey Zinc and General Chemical Companies, are to consolidate, with $64,000,000 capital.

All the Walker county, Alabama, mines, with an output of 1,250,000 tons, are to consolidate, $2,000,000 capital.

The mining interests of Rossland, Canada, will consolidate under the name Grandy Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, capital $15,000,000.

Al the street railways south of Boston are to be brought under one management, and will be called the Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Absorptions took place in the cigar industry. The trust, the American Tobacco Co., purchased the Hammel and Vogt Co. factory in Chicago, capacity, 160,000,000 cigars annually. The employees will be increased from 280 to 3,000. The same company also bought out the Binghamton Cheroot Co. It is after the Havana Commercial Co., which has a capital steck of $20,000,000, and controls 90 per cent of Cuban cigar manufacturing.

The Salt Trust secured a monopoly of the salt output on the Pacific coast, having gotten control of the German Islands in the Gulf of California. The Salt Trust is also after a monopoly of the salt output of England; and the prospects are that it will be successful.

A shingle trust was founded in British Columbia, with $12,000,000 capital.

The Southern cotton manufacturers have organized the Cotton Manufacturers' Comission Association, with a capital of $250,000. This association will be a direct selling agency for yarns, and will do away with middlemen.

An institution of somewhat like character is the Clarksburg (West Virginia) Coal Exchange. It was formed after secret conferences, by mine operators, to control the output of mines near Clarksburg, and along the B. & O., and the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroads.

Many combines of great dimensions were proposed. A copper combine, a silk sewing combine, and a cereal mills combine, to fight the American Cereal Co. (the Cereal Trust), under the direction of the Diamond Match Co. (the Match trust, which controls the Biscuit Trust, were among those announced. They will all be established facts soon, judging from present indications.

The Standard Oil Co., of world-wide ramifications, is reported to have a rival in Australia; while the United States Tin Mining and Smelting Co., with $1,000,000, is established to fight the Smelting Trust, with $100,000,000. These two corporations only tend to inject a little humor into an otherwise terribly serious condition.

The failures during the week numbered 267, as against 245 last year, an increase of 24. With the development of concentration, which henceforth is likely to proceed with greater impetus, this number will increase still further, and the middle class will be wiped out. Such is the mission of capitalism, which is thus preparing the way of triumphant Socialism.

Boston, Mass., Take Notice.

The Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston holds its Fourth Grand Bazaar on the 14th, 15th and 16th of February, in Paine Memorial Building, 9 Appleton street, Boston. The bazaar opens Thursday at 4 p. m., and Friday and Saturday at 6 p. m. It will be a grand affair. Admission is ten cents. Children under twelve years will, when accompanied by parents, be admitted free of charge.